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# Library Journal

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**Library Economy and Bibliography**

DECEMBER, 1912

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 37. No. 12. DECEMBER, 1912

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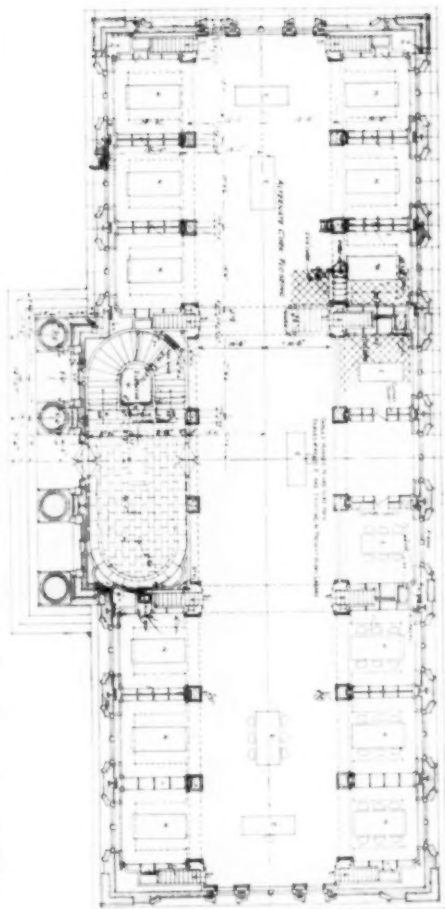
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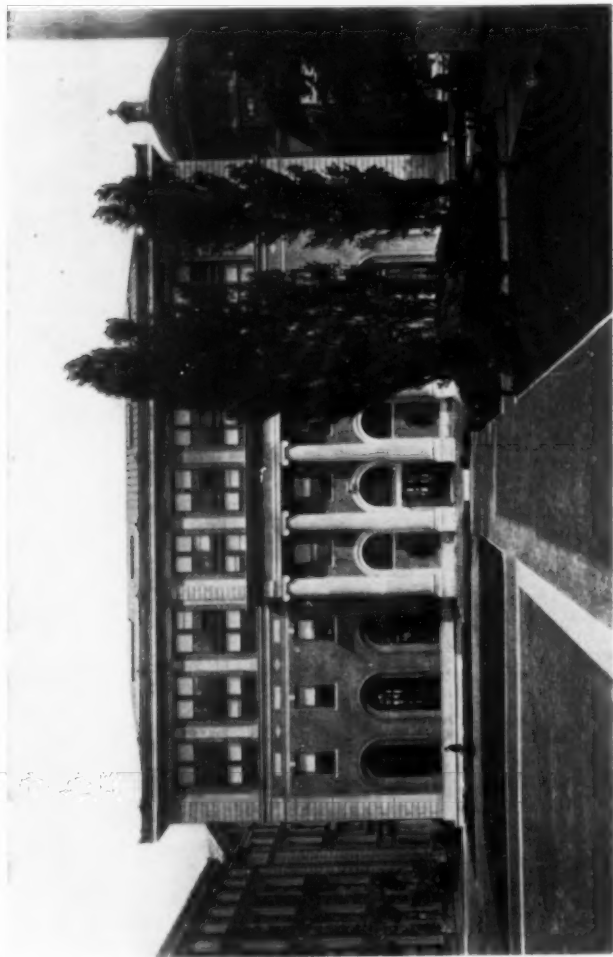
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 37

DECEMBER, 1912

NO. 12

"To look up and not down, to look forward and not backward, to look out and not in," as well as "To lend a hand," are in these days quite as much mottoes of the library profession as of Dr. Hale's "Tens." Uplift and outlook are certainly guiding aspirations of all live librarians, and Dr. Putnam's look forward, with relation especially to the development of the position of women in libraries, is an important contribution to professional literature, which we include within this volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, though delivered early in the year, as one which should be read by every librarian, and, indeed, by every executive where women are on the staff. In the way of outlook, the New York Library Club, under Mr. Hicks' presidency, has arranged for the current season a most interesting program of vital touch with large interests outside the library walls; and Mr. Josephson's contribution in this number is intended to suggest one of the directions in which librarians should especially inform themselves and their library clientele. It is also intended to suggest similar contributions on like topics from other librarians, as occasion develops. In Denver, and in many other libraries, there is especial evidence of broadening relations which recognize the mission of the library as a civic center; but this should not go to the extreme of subordinating the library to other educational features or associating it under incongruous management as one of many interests. Against this danger, the Denver library authorities have had to set themselves manfully; and it is a danger which seems to crop out in connection with the commission plan for municipal government, and which should be resisted everywhere. There is no reason why the commission plan should not be good for libraries, but in the scheme they should not be subordinated or placed in unsatisfactory relationship to schools, parks, playgrounds and the like.

THERE has been a pleasant and admirable solution of the physical relations between the library and the playground or park, through the "Children's porch" worked out by Mr.

Stevens for the Pratt Institute Free Library, and already described in the *JOURNAL*. The criticisms that children's work and children's overwhelming presence in the library have incidentally the ill result of discouraging adult attendance, has some force; the Pratt Institute Free Library found, for instance, that its steps and halls were often embarrassingly occupied by the flock of children waiting for the story telling hour, playing pranks and at no time in silent prayer meanwhile. The children's room was approached through the main hallway at the disadvantage indicated, while on the other side was that portion of the ground appropriated especially to children. It occurred to Mr. Stevens to reverse all this, to cut off the children's quarters from the rest of the library except for administrative purposes, and to connect the children's room directly with the playground with a replica of the famous Canterbury porch, which would permit of good ventilation and light, and both connect and separate the work within and the work without. In adapting this interesting bit of architecture to such use, he had the cordial coöperation of the Canterbury authorities, and the lack of detailed drawings was made good by the discovery within the Pratt Institute Free Library itself of an architectural work of the 18th century giving details of this porch. The result has been excellent, and the plan affords a precedent for libraries which are situated in closest relation with parks and playgrounds for children.

LIKE the poor, pamphlets are always with us, and will always be a perplexity and a problem. The veteran Dr. Poole used to say that he was always grateful for pamphlets and never threw any away, which resulted one year in the pleasantry of bombarding him from many parts of the library world with innumerable copies of Ayer's Almanac of that year. Justin Winsor, as Mr. Brigham's paper points out, as well as many other librarians, has emphasized the value of the pamphlet, always so difficult to obtain after the event, unless it has found at its time of publication safe harbor in the library.

It is notorious that pamphlets of the widest circulation, such as the issues of political parties at election time, are most difficult to find after the occasion has passed. What Mr. Brigham has to say as to the preservation and indexing of pamphlets should, therefore, have careful attention in all libraries. Almost any library should preserve the political handbooks which the leading parties have issued this year, for they should be kept not only to supply present searchers for information, but as important historical records. In the small local library it is especially important that local pamphlets should be fully cared for, as in this way material can, under the system of library exchange, be found in its proper place, which otherwise would be inaccessible or lost. Most libraries cannot afford to bind pamphlets to any large extent, but when such as these collect into natural groups, they may wisely be put into permanent binding for their ultimate preservation.

THE problem of cataloging and classification is another which will continue to vex and perplex the librarian—to the end of time. The dilemma can never be escaped, that either we must, for the sake of continuity and standardization, adhere to a standard system like the D. C., with extension and modification from time to time, at the sacrifice of a scientific classification absolutely up to date, or that we must devise practically new systems from year to year to keep up with the times and the progress of knowledge. Every cataloger of individuality will have his individualistic views as to the modification of the standard system or the creation of a new system, or a compromise between the two—the last satisfactory from neither side. The trouble is that classification in catalog form is a category of one dimension only, and subjects will not get into line in that fashion. A book must stand on the shelf in single file, elbow to elbow with its two neighbors, but in subject relations it may be cognate to books on any number of subjects to the *n*th power. Mr. Bliss' suggestions on classification in this number furnish an object-lesson in this difficulty which will interest catalogers, and, indeed, librarians in general.

LIBRARY extension and library coördination equally need cheap transmission of books, and Uncle Sam's postal system is the one agency

from which this boon should be expected. It proves that the omission of third-class matter from the parcels post was not accidental or unpurposed, but came about through the opposition of the typographical unions' representatives in Washington. Senator Bourne's original bill had provided for the consolidation of third and fourth-class matter in a parcels post, but this was opposed by the printers, and Congress, as has before happened, gave way to their insistence. Librarians should continue as insistently to demand from their representatives in Congress that books should be included in the parcels post plan. The result would be to increase somewhat the cost of sending books to distant libraries, as from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but this would more than be made up by economy in transmission within local and regional limits. It is especially disappointing that books from a rural library along rural free delivery routes must still pay 80 cents for a parcel weighing 10 pounds, while 10 pounds of butter can be sent for 14 cents!

WE have to make humble confession and contrite apology that our plans for giving a series of articles and illustrations of national libraries, announced at the beginning of 1912, for this volume, have not materialized within the current year. Promises were received of articles, with material for illustrations, on the leading libraries of Europe, but librarians are very busy people, and oftentimes performance lags sadly behind promise. We hope next year to place the delayed articles before our readers, but we will not make further promises. The Pan-American Union had also planned for its *Bulletin* a series of articles on South American national libraries, to which the LIBRARY JOURNAL had intended, in coöperation with it, to give special attention; but this series also is not yet in course of publication. Dr. Hale, of the staff of that bureau, is now in South America and will make special reports on these libraries, beginning with that of Brazil, which it is hoped to present in an early number of the *Pan-American Bulletin*. Full knowledge of what the leading libraries of other nations are doing is necessary to develop adequately our international library relations, and we shall do the best our friends in other countries will permit us, to keep American readers well in touch with library progress elsewhere.

## THE PROSPECT

AN ADDRESS BEFORE A GRADUATING CLASS OF WOMEN

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress*

THE privilege which you accord me is an agreeable one, and I should wish to take full profit of it. I am not, therefore, willing to use it in the exposition of some general theme, unrelated to the occasion, even though convention might sanction such a choice. Instead, I shall venture some reflections inevitable to the occasion itself—what it means, what it portends.

And the first is as to the phenomenon itself—a group of young women specifically trained for vocation not merely domestic, and about to proceed into it. A recent phenomenon, the like of which was not seen in the world until the nineteenth century, and late in that. Its bearing and its interest in its relation to the problem of the sexes, and the relations of woman, as a sex, to the community, are obvious. But its significance as part of a world movement is of a concern far greater. It is an expression at once of a tendency in social evolution and of a conviction in democracy. The tendency is that towards individualism; the conviction, that of the responsibility of the individual as such. They are both phases or incidents of that evolution which, in other phases, the lawyer describes as a change from status to contract; the historian as a change from feudalism to democracy; and the sociologist as a change from homogeneity to heterogeneity. For each implies a development of the individual as the unit. Granting him the unit—and, under democracy, free—diversity follows; for there is nothing in nature so diverse as the individual, and responsibility follows, for democracy looks directly to him, and he cannot escape by a reference merely to his caste or sect or social order, or any convention. He cannot, even by a reference to his sex. Still less can he by a reference to his status; for as a limitation or exemption this no longer exists. He has indeed ceased to be static; he has become dynamic. And the power within him for which he is responsible, which he is called upon to exercise, is the power to work.

*Work.* We talk much—and healthily—of “service.” That, however, is a term of different import. It may imply a larger range and a broader social relation; but the relation is not a new one. It has existed since the beginning of society, and it has manifested itself at different times in various forms—many worthy, some heroic. But the idea of work as in itself a dignity, a privilege and an obligation, is, I think, a new one. It also issues from the social conscience; it implies a resultant benefit to society; but in expressing it, society seems to declare that this most important benefit is to come from energizing each one of its units. The development of self, the application of one’s own individual powers to some useful activity, is to precede service to others.

“To believe thoroughly in one’s own self, so that one’s own self be thorough—were to do great things, my lord.”

That belief, on such a basis, may thus be the condition of useful service to others. At all events, it is itself the healthiest basis of a progressive community life.

And the second phenomenon which I cannot overlook, because it interests me extremely, is the fact that you who have recognized and accepted this obligation are women, not men. How is that fact to affect you, how is it to affect the business and society upon which you are to enter?

Now, the time has passed when the phenomenon would have caused either business or society to look upon you askance. Woman in vocation—a multitude of women in diverse vocations—are now accepted facts; and while discussion is still rife over her relation to industry or office—and apprehension over the effect of this upon the calling to which ancient tradition dedicated her—and there is still protest accordingly, this protest has become sporadic. And it seems now admitted that so long as the state fails to provide a home and a husband (if she would accept him) for every woman, a large percentage of women *must* engage in industry or take office; that it is creditable that they should do so; and that, having become thus independent units in

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society, they are entitled to the privileges—or should be subject to the duties—of that participation in the conduct of the affairs of the community—that is to say, the ballot and what it implies—accorded to the other independent units, with not merely personal, but property rights to be safeguarded.

You will, therefore, be accepted without demur. You will be welcomed. And there will be nothing in the general attitude of business or society to impair the high hope with which you leave here.

But when you have entered upon the actual relations of business or office you will encounter certain difficulties. You will find certain limitations which seem to curtail that "fair chance" which you were led to expect. It remains a "fair chance" within your own sex; but it appears to be but a partial chance as against the other sex. It seems limited by some prejudice in favor of that other sex. If this exists, it can only be due to convictions based on observation and experience. Upon what superior traits of men, in business or office, is it based?

You may well consider.

The first is *manliness*. Now, this isn't any quality or aptitude within the individual himself. It is rather a certain bearing or relation between him and his "job," him and his superior, him and the occasion or the exigency of the moment. Its existence in the man assures that he will bear a large good or a large ill with equal steadiness; that he will accept the small ills as merely incidental—what the golfers call "rubs o' the green"; and that, behind any act which affects him or his authority, he will recognize that there may be, there probably are, considerations larger than himself, larger, perhaps, than his superior who makes the decision, and imperative upon the latter. That same manliness enables him not merely to accept a decision, but to abide by it; and similarly to abide uncomplainingly by an understanding in which he has acquiesced, even though he prove the loser by it.

The absence of this, habitual, attitude in woman is not evident in her attitude towards the larger ills; for she bears keener ills more patiently and with greater fortitude than man. It is not serious in her attitude toward the larger good, should it come. But it causes her to be peevish toward the smaller ills and to distort them; it causes her to ascribe personal, and, therefore, sinister, motives to offi-

cial action which affects her unfavorably, and causes her often to repudiate, after the event, understandings which have resulted to her disadvantage. She may have "overlooked" something, or she may merely have been too sanguine, and she wishes to "go back upon" the bargain. A man, in like case, may wish it equally. But he will not betray the wish. With him "a bargain is a bargain"; an understanding, no matter how expressed, is a contract. And through the experience of centuries he has come to abide by his contracts as final. His manliness is bound up in them. To evade the consequences of them, to ask indulgence is, he would say, to "squawk."

But this isn't because he is a man. It is only because this attitude has been developed in him by experience. There is no reason why it should not be equally developed in woman after a similar experience. Meantime, I mention it as one of those distinctions between the sexes, considered characteristically, which you will find operative in the minds and the decisions of administrators, whose organization includes both men and women.

The second characteristic distinction is a trait—it is *sense of proportion*. But this, also, and especially, is the result of ages of experience in affairs. In certain fields it is the result of mere culture—"the ability to see large things large, and small things small"; but in affairs it can come only through experience. And a sex which till recently has, as a sex, devoted itself to the particular and the personal, inevitably carries into any new field of activity the same concentration and allegiances. To it all is still detail; all the relations and motives are still personal. There is no wood, for the trees. And the trees themselves signify, chiefly as they affect or are affected by certain human relations.

Now, there is profit in this, of which I shall speak presently. The loss in it is that it sets the detail above the general result, the part above the whole. It prevents the particular individual from recognizing the relation between his part and the whole; it causes him to exaggerate the fact of the moment, or the method that is habitual; and it renders him *inflexible*. As compared with men, women in business represent the inflexible; so much so that any administrator will tell you of his despair in persuading them to change a process or method, and very likely, of his final recourse to an appeal purely personal—which



succeeds, not because it conquers their convictions, but because, being women, it wins their sympathy.

In so far as a defect, this inflexibility accounts, I suppose, for the failure of woman as a sex to develop, except within narrow areas, the inventive faculty; or in music and the arts, the creative faculty; or in administrative work, to show what is called "initiative."

The characteristic of modern industry is organization. This means differentiation, which, in turn, means for any individual worker specialization in some detail which is subordinate to the whole, and yet contributory to it. Now, in the handling of this detail as such, in the mastery of it, in consistent devotion to it, woman is superior to man. But in the sense of its larger relation, not as a fact in itself, but as part of a whole, she is still his inferior. She does not, as he must and does, so clearly realize that in such an organization the whole is not merely made up of its parts, but the effectiveness of the whole is conditioned by the efficiency of each of its parts; and, therefore, that an enlargement or perfection of the whole requires, from time to time, a modification of each part, a readjustment of its relation with the other parts. The efficiency of an employee includes his ability to recognize this; his opportunity lies in the recognition of it. It does not suffice that he should apply himself devotedly to the detail assigned him, as such; he is also to view this detail in its larger relations, is to consider it in its contributory relations as it may affect the general results, increase or improve the output, reduce the cost.

Now, this involves both insight and the power of generalization. And in neither, applied to affairs, is woman as yet the equal of man. She immerses, enmeshes herself in the particular. Her treatment of this may be complete. But at any one moment she is bounded by it. A man may handle it less perfectly, and yet reveal in his handling of it a conception of its larger relations which will indicate his ability to handle a larger task. The woman may have the ability for the larger task, but it will not develop until the task is assigned. It awaits the need, and the proof of it awaits the call.

That is why the call, to her, less often comes. For that indication of an ability be-

yond the job in hand is what is called "initiative." No one can define more exactly what this is. But it is what every administrator is looking for in his subordinates, and it is the basis and the condition of promotion. An employee lacking it is not conscious of the lack; he is as little conscious of it as of his lack of sense of a particular color. Nor can it be proved to him by argument. He can rarely be satisfied of it by illustration. Meantime, he doesn't "get on." He complains and asks, "Why?" He has done, done faithfully, everything assigned him, but still the same things continue to be assigned him—at the same salary; while A and B, his one-time associates, have been advanced from one thing to another—larger responsibilities, larger pay. But they showed "initiative"! How could he show initiative when his work was so routine?

Yet any administrator will tell you that there is not a position in his establishment, down to the humblest, not a work the most elementary and routine, where initiative cannot be shown.

The head of a western corporation, having occasion to sign several thousand bonds in a New York banking house, called for a boy to blot his signatures. He was assigned six in succession, and only one satisfied him, so various may be the methods of so simple a process as applying a blotter to a slip of paper. How did the successful boy differ from the others? He could not say in particular, only there was a "something" in his way of "handling the job" that was distinctly different. That boy seemed to "gauge" him, to discern whatever was peculiar in his manner and method, and to put himself into sympathy with these. The relation instituted became immediately *harmonious*, and the result in proportion. Such was his explanation. Insight!—and yet in how seemingly trivial an affair. But trivial as it was, it satisfied this man of large experience that that lad would reach far, a judgment confirmed when he learned that he was a student of a western college, applying his vacation to earning his tuition fees for the ensuing year.

The employee who doesn't "get on," and is told that the reason is because he lacks initiative, meets this explanation in different ways. The manly one returns to his task determined to throw himself into it with the same zeal, but also to project himself out of it; to

study opportunities of it in relation to that whole to which I referred, and to study his associates and their ways, who seem to be advancing more rapidly than he. He may succeed in imitating them; he may fail. It may not be "in him." But at least he has met the issue in a manly fashion. In doing so he has gained the respect and the interest of his superior.

The other way of meeting it, which is the despair of an administrator, is for the employee to detect in the explanation of "lack of initiative" a mere subterfuge, and to see behind it as the real obstacles those sinister personal influences of which I have spoken. This disposition is, unfortunately, the more natural if he be a woman. Together with that inflexibility, that lack of elasticity, it accounts for the inferior ability of women in business or office to readjust themselves to their work, to vary and develop their relation to it, so as to offer evidence of qualities suited to a higher one; and it accounts, also, for the reluctance of their chiefs to assign them to a higher, because, while a man might be so assigned as an experiment by which, having agreed, he will abide, a woman is apt, in spite of the agreement, to dispute the later judgment of her failure as also due to some indisposition to grant her "a fair chance."

In general, this difference between men and women in their business or official relations may be summarized or explained as a difference in equilibrium. The equilibrium of the man is dynamic, and therefore progressive. It is the result of constantly adjusting himself to new conditions and new relations, of seeking to avail himself of new forces. The equilibrium of woman is still static—the survival of ages of passivity in relations which were fixed, among conditions which were imposed. Neither is a final characteristic of sex. If the former has come from experience, the latter may yield to a similar experience.

But having thus far noted certain of the obstacles which you are to encounter in the competitions of business or office, let me turn, gratefully, to the offsetting assurances which you will carry with you. And especially those of sex.

The largest success in business and office being conditioned upon qualities predominantly associated thus far with men, there is a

common assumption that when a woman engages in industry or takes office she must take on certain traits distinctively masculine, and make place for these by laying off certain others distinctively feminine. Disbelieve it. And, understand, I am not referring to what are called "the graces of womanhood." I am not proposing to sentimentalize about those. No woman consciously or deliberately lays them off. Folly if she did. They are an asset in business and office as they are anywhere else, and the loss of them is a complete loss; there is no substitute for them in anything that can be imitated from the other sex.

The traits actually in question are rather such as I have attempted to describe as the product of the distinctive cumulated experience of man in affairs. They are, in part, qualities within himself, but they are due also to a way of looking at things, an attitude, a relation, which from habit have become instincts. But they are not for that, essentially or in a congenital sense, masculine—not even the one of them which I have entitled "manliness"; for manliness in the sense in which I meant it isn't masculinity, nor need men have any monopoly of it. So, certain of the other virtues which I have enumerated belong merely to the ethics of a business or official relation. And if there is a characteristic relative lack of them in woman as a sex, this is but a present defect.

But if woman has a defect of these virtues, she has also the correlative virtues of certain of these defects. The relative inability to generalize is due to an absorption in the particular, which means a devotion which is in itself a virtue; the lack of sense of proportion which causes her to exaggerate the significance of the trivial, is due to a similar absorption and devotion; her occasional peevishness is the result of an absorption, a devotion, which has become excessive, so that it has worn upon her nerves and upset her balance; the dread of change in any fact or method is due to loyalty to the thing which is, and to which she has dedicated herself; the instinctive reference to a personal standard or motive is due to a similar loyalty otherwise directed.

All these virtues, distinctively feminine, are assets. They are of great import in business; and so far from laying them off, you should confidently hold fast to them. They have a substantial market value; and they have also

a tremendous social value. If they do not make for progress, they assure stability. If in business or office they do not lead to promotion, they at least assure preference in the positions which are subordinate. They are, of course, static, rather than dynamic: they hold to that which is, the relation established against a new one proposed. But in business and in institutions, this side also must be represented; in society and in politics it is essential. It is the conservative, as distinguished not merely from the progressive, but from the radical and the wilful. And as it is distinctively a feminine trait, it may be not merely a distinctive superiority of yours in the competitions of business, but your distinctive contribution to the welfare of society and the state.

For the welfare of society and the state requires that what might be called the masculine and the feminine natures shall be equally operative, the former urging, the latter restraining; that to the dynamic shall be opposed the static; to the progressive, the conservative; to the incessant disposition towards mere expediency, the constant reminder of principle; to mere vigor, refinement; to the disposition to give things the preference over persons, that kind of loyalty which gives persons the preference over things; and, I may add, to the tendency to regard the personal and domestic virtues as of subordinate concern in affairs of state—insistence upon the home and family as the essential unit, and therefore the personal and domestic virtues as of the utmost concern. With the participation of women in the franchise, this latter insistence is to have a marked influence; and one cannot doubt that in the western states where the recall of magistrates is operative it will be exercised at the instance of women for the rebuke of defections in the incumbent, rather moral than political.

To say that such qualities or instincts distinctively feminine are to oppose those distinctively masculine is not to say that they are to defeat them. They are to contend with them, but also to coöperate. They are complementary. And this contention, in ultimate coöperation, is but an enlargement in society of the contention in coöperation of identical qualities or instincts which goes on within the man himself; for any given man is one-half woman, as any given woman is one-half man. The difference is that in the latter case,

the contest being subjective, the issue is apt to become confused; in the former, being objective, it stands clear.

I am therefore deeply serious when I say that the perpetuation, the confident assertion, of these feminine traits is of the utmost importance to society. And they are of notable value to business and office. Every administrator will tell you that, and of his frequent occasion for gratitude to them.

The question for woman, looking to her own advancement, is, how, without diminution of them, she may gain the balancing virtues which thus far, distinctively, she lacks.

Now, as concerns the ethics, the need is merely to develop and apply in a special field, new to her, an ethical sense which heretofore she has exercised only in other directions. This is merely a matter of experience, developed by noting the consequences of a failure to exercise it. The experience itself develops a sort of instinct, which, once established, operates without the need of definition or argument. It calls into play what among men stands for "honor." An illustration: a public official was once waited on by a delegation of women with a suffrage petition. He was asked to sign it. Without expressing opinion upon its merits, he remarked that it would obviously be improper for a public official to sign petitions to the legislature in matters not affecting his office. The justice of this view was at once accepted, and the delegation withdrew, apologetic. On the eve of the presentation of the petition, a letter from the proponents was published, setting forth that "the following gentlemen in favor of the petition" had to withhold their signatures because of official propriety; and his name and office were listed with the others.

Now, this was done in the most innocent good faith, the proponents being women. It would scarcely have been possible for them, being men.

As to loyalty also. The mischief is not in the lack of it, but rather in the overintensification and misdirection of it. Loyalty is loyalty, and always, from an ethical standpoint, admirable. But there are four kinds, or directions, of it: there is loyalty to the person, there is loyalty to the corporation or the state, there is loyalty to the fact—that particular fact, the thing which is—and there is loyalty to the idea or ideal. Now, with two of these—to person and to fact—highly ac-

tive, woman has as yet but imperfectly developed the other two. Here patriotism in crises may be passionate and capable of extreme sacrifice; but it is apt to be induced by attachments purely local or personal. And in business or office it is not the larger whole which she keeps in view, an ideal of which she is conscious, but some objective detail.

The ability to generalize is a condition of the largest success in business, but it is also a condition of efficiency in the smallest relations. It includes the ability to project one's self beyond one's self and the particular. It requires, therefore, imagination. And imagination is a characteristic of all the great captains of industry. But it is also the distinguishing trait of those in subordinate offices who adjust themselves in a harmonious and, therefore, progressive relation with their work and office.

With some people it is undoubtedly born. But this is not to say that it may not be cultivated. And the means of cultivating it are especially two: contact with people, and contact with books; people as diverse as may be accessible, stimulating to new and varying sympathies; books as stimulating as possible, stirring sympathy as such, as well as diversifying the objects of it. And of these two, while the opportunities for the former must vary much with any particular woman, the opportunity for the latter is now equally open to all.

So I come finally—as, perhaps, a librarian should and must—to books as the indispensable aid to your future. And as these books are not the text-books of a mere craft—not the books training for a definite vocation, but those making for culture—I am free here, as elsewhere, to exalt them, to declare them also the indispensable. Free also to rejoice in the more general studies which you have pursued here, as, even with the end of a livelihood, also vocational studies. For, after all, technique—that is, mere expertness in the handling of method or mechanism—is the least of accomplishments, intelligence the greatest. Technique, merely as such, approximates the individual to the perfection of a machine, but it cannot do more. Intelligence lifts him from the mechanical to the spiritual, from the particular to the general, from mere fact to relations.

And it also shows the fruit in him both of education and of culture; education which enables him not merely (as does a machine)

to do well the thing that he has been in the habit of doing, but also “to do well the thing that he has never done before”; and culture which, as I have quoted, enables him “to see large things large and little things small.” It is that latter which in business, as in matters of taste, feeling and social conduct, assures him that sense of proportion which means sanity. And flexibility also. “Be supple, David, about things immaterial,” enjoins the dominie upon David Balfour. Be supple about things immaterial, is the lesson that woman in business and office needs most of all to learn.

In this view there is *no* study rightly pursued which is *not* vocational; and for the larger vocations and the more progressive relations in any vocation, the more general studies may prove even more effective than those specifically vocational, just as a mind that is buoyant, elastic and capable of independent thinking is of more consequence in affairs than a mere memory stored with facts; and a character that is disciplined to initiative more practical than one equipped merely with ethical precepts.

I trust, therefore, that of all the courses you have pursued here your gratitude will be not least to those which have not in themselves represented any immediate utility; the more because, while the technique furnished by the others might be acquired through actual experience, the peculiar service rendered by the general studies cannot. And you will not suppose or admit that this service is dubious merely because the particular subjects which they treat, or the particular facts which they convey, seem to have no direct application to business or affairs. No college graduate should need to be told that the process of mental, as of physical, digestion is not mechanical, but chemical—that it *converts*, and that, therefore, the effect produced may bear no likeness to that which has produced it. The humblest of illustrations satisfies as to this—an ox in a meadow. The very type of muscular strength. But how produced?—by diet of ox? No; by diet of grass.

There is predestination, perhaps. But in the case of studies, and the mind instead of the body, we have for our guidance decisions resting upon observation and experience; and the experience which has observed that the tendency of certain studies—history, science, mathematics, literature, languages—irrespective of any exact knowledge conveyed, is to



enlarge the understanding, develop the critical faculty, quicken the sensibilities, refine the taste, and in general to *free* the spirit to an independent exercise of itself, so that they may fitly be termed "liberal" studies (for this is their claim to that title); this experience still, happily, has weight against the superficial assumption that only that preparation for affairs is "practical" which consists in doing precisely the thing which is later to be done for profit.

This latter is not the conviction of men of affairs engaged in the largest operations. I have before me an address by such a one delivered to the graduating class of a school of technology—the words of an engineer addressing prospective engineers. Let me read a passage from it:

"You will soon find that many kinds of knowledge which you have perhaps considered useless are important and essential in your professional work. It is a mistake made by most students, and I have no doubt many of you have made it, to think that the faculty of the school have introduced too many general studies into the course instead of giving all, or nearly all, of the time to purely technical studies and practical work closely related to engineering. To those of you who have had this feeling, I would only say that your views will change as you go on, and in ten years from now you will think more of the judgment of the faculty in these matters than you do at present. There is no doubt that your instructors *could* map out a course which would turn out graduates who would be able to start in practical work with much more ease and readiness than you can; in fact, any boy who had spent the four years you have spent here, in the field or the draughting room, learning practical engineering, would, other things being equal, be able to do routine work in an engineering office much better than you could do it; but, on the other hand, in a very few years you should be far ahead of him. In other words, your instructors have been wise to give you a broad and liberal training and to forego teaching you some of those things which would come nearest to making of you engineers at the time you finish your course in order to give you more of the broad and fundamental principles, the mastery of which will enable you in a reasonable time to become much abler and more valuable engineers than if your training here had aimed to teach you

the maximum amount of that kind of technical information which is supposed to be most immediately useful to the young graduate. It is much better for you to have a broad, liberal education and a little engineering knowledge when you leave here than to have a much greater amount of practical and technical knowledge without a liberal education."

A notable declaration that, from a "practical" source; and as it was issued on an occasion such as this, at an institution also preparing for vocation, I trust that I do no treason to your faculty in quoting it here.

Of course, I am not contemning vocational studies. I am merely distinguishing them, and rejoicing that even here I am not called upon to sound a paean in praise of them. You remember the old lady who was so glad that she didn't like beans, for if she did she would undoubtedly eat them; and as she detested them, that would be very unpleasant! I am not quite in similar case, but I suppose we are both reactionaries, and open to all the opprobrium (not political) which that term implies.

I can't quite believe, however, that with respect to studies there is even yet a really thick-and-thin progressive. When it comes to the last analysis, you will find him making distinctions which, consistently applied, would leave all the margin that the "older school" requires. The only really consistent vocationalist is, in fact, the Fiji Islander, who eats the hearts of his enemies in the hope of absorbing their spirit. He, at least, connects directly the results with the cause in its apparent manifestations.

And if these general studies have such an utility in their direct result, how signal their utility in the indirect! I mean in the interests which they excite, the associations which they engender, the resources which they provide. For among other service it is their possible one to give precisely that larger, wider, saner view which is to offset the exaggerations of detail; to cultivate perspective, the sense of proportion; and to promote humor, which, if not a condition, is apt to be an incident of it. The foundation laid here for the impulsive recourse to books—for an appreciation of them as such, for certainty in the choice of them, and for facility in their use—is, I still think, the most signal service and the most enduring which your college has rendered you; that and the community life, with the privilege of slowly maturing in



the helpful and stimulating personal contacts which are the privilege of four years in any academic institution.

And I do not overlook the fact that certain of you are directing yourselves to careers in science, rather than to business or affairs. It is no disparagement to science to say that it is "narrow"; for what is narrow may be also deep. And we have been reminded that "the sword of righteousness is also narrow, but it cuts exceeding keen."

But in proportion as the ways of science are narrow, its field more and more specialized, its professional gaze absorbed, there is the greater need of an interest by the man of science in what is outside and beyond, and an initiative in seeking contact with it. Indeed, his largest results depend upon it; for they require in him an imagination which can be cultivated in no more effective way.

To books, however, easily within your reach, there must be added another aid in the lack of which as a sex you are handicapped. This is health. For the intensity of women in office or industry, which may become hysteria, is apt to be the result of a stress which they are physically unable to bear, and which, accordingly, their conscience transfers to their nerves. Their nerves were not meant to bear it, and inevitably give way under it. The remedies for this are too obvious to capitulate. Let me only emphasize that of all those you seek, against such obstacles as you may encounter, none are more important to the final result.

And so you go out to a world full of interest, containing many perplexities, but also many rewards. To those of you who enter the profession to which I belong, I have already, in all that I have said, indicated some of the perplexities. I would gladly expatiate upon the rewards, if that would not seem too partial. They are the rewards incident to an altruistic service, which is none the less a public service in that it does not always carry what is called a public office.

But, indeed, opportunity for public service is by no means limited to those in office. It is open to every one of you who enter upon affairs of any sort which involve relations with your fellows. And the reward, if not apparently direct, may prove sufficient in the mere zest of the service itself.

You go out from here with certain expressions—"ideals," etc.—conventional to such oc-

casions. And your experience with them will seem singular. At first, in your early contacts with life, they will be rudely shocked, perhaps ridiculed. And as, though seemingly true, they are not yet *real* to you, you will begin to doubt them. Later in life they revive and reassemble, and what are now to you mere formulæ become then fact. They have always been, and it is only the realization of them that has been deferred. The grateful realization of them later is one of the rewards. There are analogies in nature:

"Mysterious Night!—when our first parent knew  
Thee, from report divine, and heard thy name,  
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,  
This glorious canopy of light and blue?—  
Yes, 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,  
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,  
Hesperus, with the high host of heaven came,  
And lo! Creation widened in man's view.  
Who could have dreamed such darkness lay concealed  
Within thy beams, O Sun?—or who could find,  
While fruit and leaf and insect stood revealed,  
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind?"

If some illusions must go, there are discoveries which take their place and compensate. These also are surprises.

You recall the experience of Mrs. Mallet in "Roderick Hudson." "Her marriage had been an immitigable error, which she had spent her life in trying to look straight in the face. . . . But at last, as her child emerged from babyhood, she began to feel a certain charm in patience, to discover the uses of ingenuity, and to learn that, somehow or other, *one can always arrange one's life.*"

One can always arrange one's life. Particularly if one be a woman; for deftness in that art, and patience in the practice of it, is the distinction of your sex.

Kant found three questions which every human being puts to himself. "What can I know? What can I do? What may I hope for?" Of these, you have answered the first. You have material for answering the second; you go now to face the third. Face it with confidence. The future contains the answer. And if its answer at first disappoint, or even seem wholly unresponsive, do not despond; for the answer that will finally come may prove, though different, even better than your hope. And if it thwart some apparently just ambition on your individual part, it may, nevertheless, make for the welfare of society, and in doing so will assure you the satisfaction of having contributed your necessary finite part to the infinite design.

## CONSERVATISM IN LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

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SOME of the leaders in the great library movement of the generation not yet passed seem to be saying that we have done with formulation of methods in library economy, and that what we now have before us is the development of larger systems of "coördination" and coöperation in service. This broad and sanguine outlook accords well with the momentous present tendency toward the organization and socializing of institutions. In this development the future of the library is immense. And it shall be attained mainly through organization, through system comprising systems, and through established institutions. But organization should not be allowed to crystallize into changeless forms about fixed axes; it should have analogies rather with living organisms, as a growing, functioning *library life*, responding to the varied stimuli, adapting itself to altered conditions, and assimilating new materials. In such growth some forms may seem relatively stable, while others seem transitory. Standards established in our generation give a smoothness to the currents of our progress; but, unless they have indeed the nature of stationary waves, through whose apparently constant forms the mobile human activities continually flow, they will be overcome by the onset of new and divergent forces in the world of unconservative, reconstructive men.

American librarianship will remain, let us hope, a branching growth of vital forms, pruned from time to time for increase of fruitfulness. This may give "growing pains" to some of our brothers and sisters, but pain is incidental to growth when growth is most the manifestation of vigorous vitality. Americans should not be astonished by a proposal to replace structures that have become inadaptate to modern requirements. The industrial corporations of our country, wholly economic in character, are not conservative of their establishments, because it has been demonstrated to the business mind that efficiency and economy in competitive production depend upon improvement in the plant to keep pace with technical progress.

Shall existing systems of library classifica-

tion and notation be remodeled, or shall they be rebuilt? Here is an appalling question, an astounding alternative. To return from the figure of structure to that of growth, shall we prune, or shall we plant anew? We must prune for some years to come. But it were well, in the meantime, to plant nurslings for the future.

Of all the forms of library system, classification most readily lends itself to comparison with a tree. It should have some of the permanence of a tree, as compared with less durable growths. The trunk and main branches should stand for centuries; the lesser branches may fall in a generation or two; but the boughs and twigs that multiply should be repeatedly pruned as the relations of specific subjects or the interests in the studies change from decade to decade.

In many details, it is true, our schedules must be temporary, or else they may be incorrect. To be enduring, they should not be too elaborate with unnecessary minutiae; they should not make too exact provision for the future; to be "expansive," they should not be already expanded beyond their present effective capacity and their future adaptability. It were better for American librarianship to have developed upon the basis of nineteenth-century science some simple, adaptable, truly expansive system, to which the details might be adjusted as required. The great libraries and the special collections may well elaborate their own expansions, as the Library of Congress and many others have done.

CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THE ORGANIZATION  
OF SCIENCE IS DURABLE

Of the several misconceptions that have obscured the practical problem of library classification, the most pervasive is this, that the main classification of the sciences is a temporary or shifting statement of current or even of personal views. As well might we argue that science itself is temporary or personal. There are, indeed, different or personal points of view, from which, as from the several hills of the landscape, the relations appear to be as various as the perspectives

are; but the map is permanent, almost changeless, and the mountains stand.

Science is verifiable knowledge organized, or at least in process of being organized. It rests on generalizations and on classifications.\* It is impersonal, not merely agreement of personal views of phenomena. Its data are verifiable by all normal minds; its concepts are maintained by a consensus; they inhere and cohere in the human intellect. Science is a gradual conceptual development, to educated men a common heritage. The fabric of social and economic life is everywhere extended by the constructions of applied science. There is no distinction between knowledge and science, except in respect to method and organization; all knowledge tends to become scientific. There is, furthermore, no separation of technology from science, for they are but hand and brain of the same body. More profoundly, there is not, there has never truly been any antithesis between philosophy and science, for, viewed historically, they are but stages of the same pursuit of knowledge, and, regarded logically, they are related, but as general to special, as the critical discussion of principles and categories is related to the superstructure of verifiable data reducible to definitions and laws.

Classification is the prime operation in the organization of knowledge. From classified data knowledge proceeds to classified and correlated concepts. The classification of the sciences is, therefore, virtually the cast of a recapitulation of the main concepts of science, with some regard to genetic and to logical relations; and the establishment of classifications, whether of the whole of science or of special portions, is merely the recognition by the consensus that the cast is authentic, a convenient plan, or chart, by which the universal field may be apportioned for study.

Temporary it may, indeed, strictly speaking, be regarded, in so far as science, like other developments, has its history and shows change and progress; but, practically, the changes have been very gradual since the organization of science during the past century. There has been no radical change in the fundamental classification of the sciences since the masterly synthesis of Herbert Spencer more than half a century ago. New branches, indeed, have arisen—seismology, genetics, aviation, and a hundred others. But the main

structure stands, and seems likely to stand for centuries. Before Comte there was no classification of the sciences, properly speaking, for they had not yet developed to the stage of synthetic and comprehensive organization. There were only the arbitrary, skew and disputatious arrangements of philosophers, first seekers of science, without instruments, lovers of knowledge, with some of love's blindness. Since Comte and Spencer, there have likewise been philosophers who have looked through science with love of a doctrine, and have evolved classifications more lovable than marriageable. But, as for librarians, without scientific purpose, or, it would seem, without scientific grasp—well, there are several systems elaborated in detail which have been deemed useful and adaptable, but which are not satisfactory, because they are not based upon the classifications of modern science. This has not been so apparent to the librarians of the past generation as it is becoming to those of the present, and is likely to become to those of the future. To be practical to-day and tomorrow, man must be scientific.

#### SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

I would not place undue emphasis upon the worth of scientific classification to a library as an embodiment of literature. For the "literature of power" classification has, indeed, less value than for the literature of knowledge; literary readers, artists and artisans desire chiefly that the books should be conveniently arranged. Unscientific users, however, would be less troubled by a scientific classification than the ever-increasing body of scientific workers would be distressed by an unscientific distribution in the name of convenience. The defense of scientific classification as a practical convenience in libraries may seem unnecessary for what may be said to be a foregone conclusion of modern librarianship, but it is called forth by the attitude of certain recent writers, who, without comprehending the possibilities, have thought to discredit the undertaking of a practical system on a scientific basis.

The classification of knowledge, of concepts, underlies its counterpart, the classification of literature, of books. This bibliographical structure, when adopted for libraries, is to be modified by the conditions of installation, adjusted to practical conveniences, and pruned

of unnecessary details and complications. To disregard the organization of knowledge, as does the system to which our criticism will chiefly apply, is to produce inadequacy that will ultimately prove uneconomical. To burden a classification for libraries with the infinitude of bibliographical subjects, as do the two more recent American publications before which I marvel, is to set the classifier in a very labyrinth of tangled labors which may make a library a vexatious maze of interrelated topics, too often misrelated.

#### THE VALUE OF "BROAD CLASSIFICATION."

Let us consider some of our practical relations to the users of books. Readers, admitted to a large collection, are lost in the woods, if the book notation and the shelf labels are not as simple as possible, and if related studies are not collocated so far as is feasible. The student, facing a range of shelves stored with a thousand books, wants them grouped, whether into small or large groups depends upon the definiteness or scope of his pursuit. If particular books are wanted and are known, an author catalog and the call numbers would suffice. If, however, a selection from the available resources on a specific subject is to be made at the shelves, a small group of books usually answers the purpose best, and it is for this that "close," or subject classification is maintained. But if the object is study, research, or merely the incipient forms of those high occupations, the rambles of leisurely readers, the landfalls of youthful rovers on the wandering tides of thought, it soon becomes evident that much of the authoritative or serviceable material is not in the specific works, but in those of broader scope, and that studies ramify into related subjects, whether science, history or art. Here arises the more general need for consistent broad classification underlying all close classification worthy of the name. The advocacy of "subject classification" misplaces emphasis hardly less than the cult of the "relativ index." An index is an obvious necessity of any elaborate scheme of subjects and captions, and any index that is not relative is—well, simply irrelevant. Good classification avails; poor classifications fail, and no index can make it good for this broad use. Where classification is a misfit to a body of science, it throws a multiplicity of subjects into disarray, and the now

indispensable index shows us only how many steps we have to take to gather together the scattered materials of our study.

#### SOME BLUNDERS TO BE AVOIDED.

The dispersion of the local data of a descriptive science under the countries in a geographical dispensation is maladroit where the studies pertain not to the localities, but to the science. On the other hand, the segregation under geography, travels, biography, etc., of contributory historical material relating chiefly to the countries, or at least studied as national, serves no convenience that compensates for the cost to the student. Then a good system would for the future avoid dispersion of special biological studies under the taxonomic captions of botany and geology. When the several branches of a subject are separated, the investigator may have to pass inconveniently from stack to stack. In the mazes of the schedules printed by the Library of Congress the subject Copper, for instance, has its members scattered as follows: Chemistry of Copper, QD181.C9; Technology, TP-245.C8; Metallurgy, TN870; Mining, TN440. But the worst form of poor classification exists where major sciences, long recognized as fundamental, as central, as comprehensive, receive scant recognition and have their subjects scattered under contributory or related sciences, to which they can be subordinated only by a distorted view. Yes, this applies to the inhospitality of the Decimal Classification toward the great sciences of biology, biochemistry, geography, anthropology, folklore, psychology, theoretical sociology and theoretical and social economics. These are not new sciences; they were already in view of the well-informed a generation ago. It is almost beyond belief that any classification that slights them to-day should not forthwith be discredited by scientific bibliography. But Dr. Dewey has repeatedly disavowed scientific intentions in his "practical" system.

#### THE D. C. UNCHANGED.

This discussion has been occasioned by the issue of the seventh edition of the Decimal Classification. A year prior to that event,<sup>1</sup> there appeared a preliminary outline of a new classification for libraries, professing to have

<sup>1</sup> L. J., Aug., 1910, p. 351.

a scientific basis and a simple notation.<sup>1</sup> This nursling had hardly been planted in the drowsy late midsummer when it was bowed before a boreal breeze of chilling intent. In the next number ensued an examination of "the excuse" for new classifications, and some excuses were made for the "old classifications," especially for the D. C., which was at the same time trenchantly criticised. But the message of the writer seemed to be chiefly that the D. C. could be and should be "revised." Some months later that well-timed proposition was answered by an absolute negative from the head. The seventh edition had not remodeled its structure, nor even altered its rooms, and most of its revision consists merely of additional modern furniture, and in certain favored rooms superabundant detail of what, if I may be permitted the humor, I would term scientific bric-a-brac.

The thousand subdivisions of the D. C. stand absolutely unchanged. Users of the system shall not be troubled to change the class-marks on their books in order to be up to date. If they do so, it is without sanction. Alteration, once begun, would never cease, and the system would become like the almost unrecognizable modifications that some university libraries have made of it.<sup>2</sup>

#### THE PROPOSED REMODELING.

First, let us look to the order of the main classes. The ever obvious distortions have

besides, it is to be taken for granted, make hundreds of minor alterations in these classes, and also in the others. That would leave Science remote from Philosophy, to which it is so closely related; would separate Sociology by the 6s and the 7s from the sciences of Anthropology and Ethnology, upon which it depends no less than upon History; it would misrelate Philology and Religion, and would place Literature at dagger's points with Science, and the Fine Arts in disgust rubbing shoulders with Sociology. Should we, then, be much better off than before revision? A more thorough revision had previously been suggested by the English librarian, Mr. Berwick-Sayers.<sup>3</sup> This would change six of the nine classes, removing perhaps half of the above objections, but not the separation of Science from Philosophy, and the placing of History and Sociology on the wrong side of the Fine Arts and Literature. In order to bring the main classes into a sequence with some resemblance to the modern classification of science, we should have to change all the nine classes except Philosophy. For comparison the four synopses are outlined below in parallel columns.

#### REVISION OF THE DIVISIONS.

But supposing, for the sake of argument, that a scientific order of the main classes is inapplicable to library conditions or of less value than the order of minor branches, let

Dewey	Rider	Berwick-Sayers	Modern
0 General.	General.	General.	General.
1 Philosophy.	Philosophy.	Philosophy.	Philosophy.
2 Religion.	Religion.	Religion.	Science.
3 Sociology.	Philology.	Science.	Anthropology and Sociology.
4 Philology.	Literature.	Useful arts.	History.
5 Science.	Science.	Fine arts.	Religion and ethics.
6 Useful arts.	Applied science.	Philology.	Social sciences, special.
7 Fine arts.	Sociology.	Literature.	Useful arts.
8 Literature.	History.	Sociology.	Fine arts.
9 History.		History.	Philology, and the Literatures.

long been familiar, as also have the criticisms of them. There are the absurd separations of Literature from Philology, and of Sociology from History. The proposed "revision" referred to above would<sup>4</sup> change the 3s to 8s, the 8s to 4s, and the 4s to 3s; and would,

us see how much alteration is desirable in the arrangement of the divisions. For these, at least, no one, I think, will deny that good classification is a desideratum, the broad classification which we declared above to be so essential to research and to comprehensive study. There is not space to consider all the classes, but let us begin with the first. It is at once evident that, unscientific as the D. C.

<sup>1</sup> L. J., Aug., 1910, p. 351.

<sup>2</sup> For instance at the University of Pennsylvania, "... the modifications being so numerous that I fear Mr. Dewey would have difficulty in recognizing it as an offspring. The 100, 200, 300, and 400 classes were entirely changed by the advice and assistance of the professors who used the classes." L. J., v. 26, p. 384.

<sup>3</sup> Rider. L. J., v. 35, p. 392.

<sup>4</sup> Library Assn. Record, v. 12 (1910), p. 324.



is avowedly, it is equally innocent of Philosophy. Was there ever such a mess in the name of Philosophy? As Mr. Berwick-Sayers puts it, "A more indefensible jumbling it would be difficult to discover." Each critic may choose his bone to pick. To me the Sociology seems more toothsome even than the Philosophy. Then the Useful Arts, too, is a fine concoction. Without further comment, and without further alteration, the divisions of these three classes of the D. C. will be rearranged with some approach to better classification, as follows. The original numbers, as rearranged, appear in the second column, opposite their respective captions. Comparison with the first column shows that in each of these classes nine of the ten divisions would have to be changed, 27 in all, and even then we should not have good classification, for the apportionment is not judicious, and some of the captions are ill chosen.

100	100	Philosophy, General, etc.
110	180	Ancient philosophers.
120	190	Modern philosophers.
130	140	Philosophic systems.
140	210	Metaphysics.
150	120	Special topics.
160	130	Mind and body.
170	150	Mental faculties.
180	160	Logic.
190	170	Ethics.
300	390	Customs, Folklore. (Ethnology)
310	310	Statistics.
320	300	Sociology.
330	360	Associations, etc.
340	370	Education.
350	320	Political science.
360	340	Law.
370	350	Administration.
380	330	Political economy.
390	380	Commerce and communication.
600	600	Useful arts.
610	630	Agriculture.
620	640	Domestic economy.
630	610	Medicine.
640	660	Chemical technology.
650	670	Manufactures.
660	680	Mechanic trades.
670	620	Engineering.
680	690	Building.
690	650	Communication and commerce.

In Mr. Dewey's arrangement of the Useful Arts, the practical, unphilosophic class, how very unpractical it is to separate Building, 690, from Engineering, 620, by such unrelated obtruders as Agriculture and Chemical Technology!

In the divisions of Natural Science there is less disorder. The customary classifications in these more developed sciences were less difficult to adapt. But for their high specialization close classification is requisite. The class, therefore, becomes almost as overcrowd-

ed as that of History. Physics has only one division; Electricity and Magnetism only two subdivisions, while Electrical Engineering is separated and cramped in a meager sub-section of the Useful Arts, 621.3; and the growing literature of the Sun, and of Meteorology, must be crowded into sub-sections 523.7 and 551.5. Astronomy is out of its modern place; it should follow Physics and Chemistry, and precede the more special science, Geology. Then Paleontology, albeit a well-defined branch, it seems inadvisable to segregate in a separate division; for the special paleontological studies are contributory either to geology or to phylogeny (morphology). This division might better be occupied by Geography, general and physical, or by Meteorology, or by General Natural History (so-called), subdivided by countries; or the biological sciences might be moved up and 590 might then become the foothold of Man (Anthropology and Ethnology,) now straddled upon a half-bodied Biology with less seemliness than the half-human Centaur of myth. To remodel this class would, therefore, require that from five to seven of its divisions should be changed.

In Philology, the general and comparative studies may best be followed by the philologic specialties—Sanskrit, Greek, Celtic, the Semitic, and the non-literary languages—while the Indo-European languages had better be classified, especially as culture studies, along with the literatures from which they are inseparable. This rearrangement would change six of the ten divisions. Italian and Spanish, having been topsy-turvy in the upside down, would remain standing as the linguistic inversion reverted to its proper posture. From Religion and the Fine Arts, we for the present forbear. History, is more overcrowded than the little land of Belgium, or, I might say, than a New York block of tenements. It needs rebuilding almost as much as it needs room. A dreary succession of names of localities, of personages, of periods and events, without proper provision for archaeology, sources, archives, memoirs, etc., and with hardly a word anywhere for the modern studies of movements and of civilization, this is in keeping with the superseded conception of history. The provision for literature is even worse. What is the purpose of these lists of names? Is it that the writings of authors and the

writings about them may be kept together? If so, how comes it that Goldsmith appears first with the poets, then with the novelists, then with the essayists, though, despite his charming plays, he is not included with the dramatists? Where shall we place the biography and criticism? And no place is provided for Shakespeare's poems, or for Dryden's plays. And shall the History of English Poetry be 821.09, and of English Drama 822.09, and all the poetry come between them; and shall the history of the Ballads, together with the collections of ballads in 821.04, be separated from the general history of English Poetry, 821.09, by all the general collections of English Poetry, 821.08? And so throughout the interminable details. Is this a classification for libraries and for literary students?

To recapitulate with regard to the divisions: In the five classes examined above, "revision" would require the change of from thirty-five to forty of the fifty divisions; and this without remodeling History and Literature, which, indeed, require very different treatment than they have in the D. C. In Mr. Berwick-Sayers' order, the classes, Sociology, Science, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Philology and Literature, would be transferred entire; to these sixty divisions should be added the nine of Philosophy; so that we should then have sixty-nine of the ninety divisions to change, and still have Anthropology to provide for, and History and Religion and Generalia to revise. The thing is plainly impossible.

If the modern classification of the sciences should be used as a basis for revision of the D. C., all the main classes, except Philosophy, would be shifted, and in Philosophy all the divisions except the first would be changed, as was indicated above; that is, eighty-nine out of the ninety divisions (excepting the class for the general) would have to be changed and the books re-marked. Few, or almost none, of these alterations are due to recent changes in science.

Is this astounding conclusion fairly justifiable by the facts? The writer would not have believed it before he made this study, and he hardly expects others to accept it until they have likewise examined the schedules and compared these statements with the facts. Most competent classifiers will, I think, admit that all or nearly all the changes indicated are really desirable for a developed library, if

classification is to serve as it should serve, and be what its advocates claim it to be. And what good librarian is not now an advocate of classification, both broad and close? There may be easier adjustments in "revision" that would satisfy fairly well. Some classifiers are less precise than others. This one has tried not to be overprecise, and would not appear to have overdrawn his argument. He does not state that eighty-nine of Dr. Dewey's divisions are errors, or are out of order, but that the single purpose to arrange them according to the consensus of modern science, or at least to a very defensible statement of it, and according to the principles of good classification, leads to this conclusion, and shows us that Dr. Dewey is right in taking the stand that the Decimal Classification is not to be revised or altered or remodeled. Indeed, it would not pay to rebuild it from such materials. The truth is that librarians have not faced these facts. Are they willing to face them now?

#### THEN THE SUBDIVISIONS!

But some would deny the value of basic broad classification, asserting that the order of classes and divisions is unimportant. They would admit, however, the utility of close classification. Dr. Dewey's subdivisions and the decimal sub-sections would doubtless show a much smaller percentage requiring alteration than we have found desirable for the divisions; yet the proportion would, I think, be hardly less prohibitive. A few examples will indicate that if "revision" balked at the unmanageable classes and divisions, it would still have the numerous subdivisions to cope with.

Methodology, 112, stands misplaced between Ontology and Cosmology, and remote from Logic, 160, of which it is usually regarded as a part. Epistemology, which should be the caption of 121, does not appear even in the Index. The great science of Psychology does not receive recognition as a unitary science, the name appearing only as subordinate to the now superseded term Mental Faculties, and under that only the philosophic aspects are provided for, while the physiological investigations, which constitute a most important part of the modern science of Psychology, are relegated to the Medical sciences as useful arts, along with the Human nervous system. Even the comparative psychology of animals is

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placed in this Art, with a long tail to its mark, 612.82131, which is further subdivided. Race-psychology, Folk-psychology and Anthropological Psychology appear nowhere, not even in the Index.

The relations of science to philosophy and to technology are not to be discussed at this writing; so to what was said before, I will merely add that General science and General philosophy should be placed in proximity, and the philosophy of special sciences and subjects should in a practical classification come under those subjects. Under Science, there should be a caption for Applied science and for Polytechnics, but the special scientific technologies, so closely related to the several sciences, may usually best be classified along with those sciences; for instance, Chemical technology with Chemistry, Electrical technology with Electricity, Practical optics with Geometrical optics, etc. But this tendency should not be carried to the extremes presented by Brown's *Subject Classification*, in which Music, for instance, is subordinated to Acoustics, and Agriculture to Botany, this seeming the chief fault of that interesting English system. The less scientific technologies, or arts, such as Building, Weaving, etc., should be classified together as a residual class, Useful Arts, but understood as not comprehensive. These statements foreshadow that the reclassification of Dewey's classes 1, 5 and 6, entire, is desirable on other grounds than the mere order of the divisions as criticised above. It has been indicated that Philology, Literature and History should likewise be wholly reclassified, not merely on account of the divisions, but because of inadequate treatment not proper to the subjects.

#### SCIENCES MANGLED.

Then the great science, Anthropology, central, comprehensive, is it conceivable that a classification should have so ignored this science, and so scattered what it has shown of it? It turns up first like an afterthought added to the caption Mind and Body, 130; there some of the mental aspects merely, some topics of Psychiatry, and an expansion of Child study appear, all of which belong not with the topics of general philosophy and metaphysics. Another part of the science is misplaced upon the first three divisions of Biology, as Prehistoric Archaeology. Ethnology

(in the antiquated sense), and Natural History of Man (another antiquated term); and by a strange perversity, General Biology, Biochemistry, Comparative Physiology, etc., which should occupy these divisions, are translated to the useful art of Medicine, together with Human Anatomy and Physiology and the bulk of Physical Anthropology, as if these studies belonged especially to the medical profession. Physical Anthropology should be at the end of the taxonomic series of natural science. Culture (or Ethnic) Anthropology, the modern Ethnology and Ethnography, also the newer Anthro-geography, are absent from the schedules. Folklore, a highly developed and classified study, is found in part only as two incongruous appendages of the Class Sociology, so-called. The other remains of this mangled science I leave it for some friend of the D. C. to discover by the Relative Index or otherwise. The relations of Folklore to Mythology and Comparative Religion, and of Religion to Anthropology, are entirely ignored.

But it is in another branch of the Anthropological sciences (or Humanities) that the disorder is most grievously manifest. In all these studies good classification is of especial value to students. Law, 340, and Administration, 350, should follow Political Science, 320, of which they are a part, and the misplaced and cramped Political Economy, 330, should come afterwards with Commerce, 380. Banks, 332, is separated from Finance, 336, by Land, 333, which is thus separated from Capital, 331, to which Production, 338, should also be collocated. Coöperation is misrelated in the midst of these subjects, and so is Socialism, which, being broader than its economic side, should be rather in Sociology or in Political Science. Insurance, 368, though from one point of view a social institution, should rather, for practical reasons, be collocated with Banking, 332. Education, even if regarded as a social institution, should certainly not be placed in the midst of the fragments of Political Science and Economics. Metrology is a method of physical science and should not appear as Weights and Measures (the olden term) under Commerce, in 389. None of the theoretical topics of pure sociology are provided for; nor are those of pure economics.

Classical Philology appears only as a suggested appendix to Greek linguistics, and

Romance Philology as an appendage to Latin linguistics. The Slavonic and Semitic have inadequate space; the Russian, the Hebrew, the Arabic literatures are almost ignored, as are also the Sanskrit and the Persian.

It is not surprising to find a compilation that is so incorrect and inconsistent in its structure also unequal, incomplete and inadequate in its details. Geodesy belongs under physical geology, rather than under practical astronomy. In a scheme of modern mathematics, Calculus would be associated with Higher Algebra, rather than separated from it by Geometry. Molecular Physics, 539, might better be collocated with Heat, 536, while Light, 535, might then be next to Electricity, 537. Such an important group of subjects as Radiation, Electro-magnetic theory, Radioactivity, Light pressure, are all lacking even in the Index. Aerodynamics, Aeronautics, Aviation, Automobiles, appear only in the Index, and many subjects of recent interest, Hydroplanes, Finger prints, Genetics, Mutation, Plant breeding, Concealing coloration and Mimicry in animals, and Auto-intoxication, appear nowhere. Mendelism does not appear under Heredity in Biology, but is referred by the Index to the Physiology of plants only. Cytology should be in the Index and should appear after Cells, 576.3, as the established name of that study. There is no place for Bacteriology in general, but only for the botany of Bacteria and for the pathological studies. The rapidly expanding literature of Forestry has only one tiny sub-section of Fruits and orchards, as 634.9.

#### DISPROPORTION.

This brings us back to the question of proportion. It was not ingenious to assign as much space to Philosophy as to Natural Science, and as much to Fine Arts as to History; as little to the History of Europe as to Landscape Gardening; as little to the History of England, 942, as to Private Grounds, 712; as little to Physics, 530, as to Metaphysics, 110; as little to Economics, 330, as to Devotional religion, 240. Needless long classmarks are the inevitable result. Small libraries using the abridged edition may get along with three or four figures, but the larger libraries, with moderately close classification, soon require five to seven figures, even if they do not adopt

the special mnemonics. The writer's ideas on economy in notation are stated elsewhere.\*

#### THE SEVENTH DECIMAL AND THE TENTH.

Another form of disproportion is the over-elaboration of some branches and the stunted development of others. Why should the immense literature of Law be crowded into one division, 340, with less development (less than two pages) than the smaller and less specialized literatures of Administration (six pages) and Education (seventeen pages)? Still more disproportionate is the excessive topical elaboration of other subjects, e. g., Young Men's Christian Associations, 267.3, under which we have three decimal places for three pages of small type, twice as much detail as there is under Law. Then in the sciences and technologies there are excessive expansions, which may be of value to certain societies or bibliographical agencies, which may be requisite for the full international bibliographical data, or for the research notes of specialists, but which should not burden the schedules of a general system for libraries. For instance, under Electrical Engineering, the mark, 621.31453, is for Magneto Potential Regulators, which is rather special. Another instance, 611.737. Muscles of the upper extremity, is subdivided two places farther, so that 611.73769 stands rather self-consciously for the Extensor of the Index Finger. What library is ever likely to have a group of books, or to mark a batch of pamphlets by this long-tailed number? Well may our extensor be directed to point out this extremity of subdivision. But this is not the worst: under 612.014. Human physiology of cells and organisms [*sic*], are a page and a half of fine print running into seven decimal places, most of which, as was said before, belong under General Biology and Biochemistry; for instance, Physiological effect of x-rays, which is important enough to have a shorter mark, tries to look human with 612.0144811 appended to it, while the Effect of X-rays on Sight trails its weary length as 612.0144811084. This tail would surely have to be curled up on the back of any book. Is not this the insanity of notation? Such mnemonic fantasies are, of course, not inevitable obsessions of the system; they

\* L. J., Aug. and Dec., 1910, and Feb., 1912.

are the high-flown filigree of a jubilant artistry.

The foregoing facts and fancies being true, it seems fair to assert that the Decimal Classification is in some respects as unpractical as it is in others unscientific. Its basis is wrong; its notation is long; the structure in which so much movable furniture is placed is not strong. Any necessary shifting that the progress of science may require is likely to produce an avalanche of tiles from the roof.

Admirers have called the system adaptable. We have seen how it has adapted itself to modern science and to specialized bibliography. Its adoption and elaboration by the Institut International de Bibliographie was for many not easy to understand.<sup>7</sup> No other system, complete and indexed, seemed so available. The Arabic notation is foreign to no nation. Moreover, the service is not the same as that of libraries. The chief interest being specialization, broad classification and the collocation of subjects may have seemed less important. This difference in purpose seems not always to be realized by librarians speaking of this matter. The International Catalog of Scientific Literature, however, rejected the Decimal Classification with the others proposed.<sup>8</sup>

#### RECLASSIFICATION FEASIBLE

These arguments would not urge the reclassification of libraries where that need has not yet been felt, nor would it seek to subvert any system where it is serviceable. But how few highly developed libraries employ the D. C. without much modification and much dissatisfaction with it, even as modified? Library buildings, when outgrown or antiquated, are supplanted. Are we so partial that we would spend half a million for architecture while we refuse to appropriate a few thousands for the interior reconstruction of our true temple of knowledge? The cost of reclassifying consists chiefly in changing the marks on the backs of the books and on the cards. But how shall we change the marks without marring the backs of the books? This technical problem has already presented itself definitely to librarians and to bookbinders, and its solution may, therefore, be expected at no distant date. Good progress has already

been made in this direction. On cards and within books, one neat and simple means that seems unobjectionable is a white gummed label covering the old mark and with the new mark written on it. Paper labels on the backs of books are easily removable, and over marks in gilt or in ink a small label of leather may be skilfully applied. Does even the most conservative conceive that we shall forever adhere to the classifications and notations now in vogue? Library economy should be, should have been, developed with regard to this problem.

Good classification is now recognized as an economy in service.<sup>9</sup> Its educational value, moreover, is appreciated by the best members of a library's constituency. It dignifies the library as an embodiment of knowledge. It would, indeed, justify some expense two or three times in a century. Harvard University, it was announced some months ago, would recatalog its libraries at an estimated cost of \$200,000. Does this large figure include reclassification? The same question has been before the University of Chicago. And there are others. The longer the change is postponed, the more it will cost.

Bad classification is a reproach to librarianship, a profession now regarded with too little respect by the learned. A reputation is to be redeemed. This may not be put too strongly. Scientists would derive more benefit from library classifications if they had more respect for them; and they might have, if the D. C. had evinced more regard for science. "It is an unsettled question whether eternal war is foreordained between science and libraries." So wrote some scientist, commenting on the Library of Congress classification of the Social Sciences.<sup>10</sup> "Classification there must be," impatiently he continues, "but in the case of every vital science it seems impossible to propose a classification of books which is not more or less in contradiction of relations which are obvious to every investigator." This expression is representative of a class of workers.

"There is one huge unsolved problem," said Mr. Hopkins at the Magnolia conference, "that must be faced, and that is classification. . . . The

<sup>7</sup> Dieserud. L. J., v. 23, p. 607.

<sup>8</sup> Adler. Philadelphia Conference, p. 60, L. J., v. 22.

<sup>9</sup> This is well stated by Mr. Martel in L. J., Aug., 1911, p. 419.

<sup>10</sup> *American Jour. of Sociology*, Nov., 1911, p. 418.



thing to be sought is a rational plan whereby the various classifications now in use in different sciences may be unified or brought into a working relation with each other and with book classification. Here is a fruitful field. Who will enter it?"<sup>11</sup>

Several years before, Mr. Dieserud, writing on the Decimal Classification and on revision of it, emphasized the need thus: "The American library profession is assuredly now capable of developing something better, and owes this to its own reputation as well as to the numerous libraries that are soon to be established. . . ."<sup>12</sup> It seems time that we should consider what can be done for the future in this matter of paramount importance. If we perforce standardize the Decimal Classification and the complicated book notations now in vogue, we may, indeed, suffer the verbal castigation of our posterity.

No words of commendation have modified these criticisms, because the recognition or praise of good qualities is aside from the purpose, which is not to estimate, but is chiefly to show that revision of the Decimal Classification is not feasible, and that a better system is desirable and is feasible. The conclusion would not be altered by a juster balancing of merits against faults. But really it appears that in nearly every principle of good classification this system is deficient and that much of its praise has been undeserved. It has been shown that it lacks order and coördination and consistency with the classifications current in the sciences; that it fails in collocation and in adaptability; that it really lacks the simplicity and brevity of notation for which it has so often been praised; that it lacks proportion, moderation in detail, and therefore economy in handling; and that it even lacks proper completeness in its extensive index. What, then, has it? It has very much in its index, and much is to be commended in some of its special expansions. Its especial credit is that it has been the first great embodiment of the principles of relative location and expansibility. Its main value abides in the aid that it has rendered to thousands of librarians and students, who have found it indeed serviceable.

Destructive criticism is less pleasant to the

writer than constructive work. But a sense of duty dominates this purpose, and an interest in the progress of an art, for library classification, however scientific, is an art rather than a science. However strong the condemnation of the Decimal Classification may be, its compiler is above any discredit. His service to librarianship, extending to many matters besides classification, has been constructive in the highest degree. His broadening influence has furthered a development largely effective in the progress of humanity and far greater than any system of classification.

#### INDEXING AND CARE OF PAMPHLETS\*

My knowledge of libraries, especially the state libraries, emphasizes the fact that in many cases the pamphlets are non-accessioned, unclassified and unassorted; are laid aside for special treatment; relegated to the obscure part of the building, and are frequently discarded as of no special value to the reader. There comes to the library in paper covers the essential and the unessential, the permanent and the ephemeral, the valuable and the worthless. The librarian must make a choice. Shall he treat the pamphlets in the same way as books, or shall he arbitrarily divide in two groups the bound volumes and paper-covered pamphlets?

Justin Winsor stated, in 1878, that "there are no considerations except economy for treating pamphlets other than books; and the users of a library are never thoroughly equipped for investigation so long as any distinction is made between them." This precept, laid down by the revered head of the Harvard Library, is undoubtedly true; but it more especially applies to the Library of Congress, the larger public libraries, the libraries of the great universities and the specific collections, like the John Carter Brown and the American Antiquarian Society.

Many of the state libraries are becoming specialized libraries. They are amassing the literature of political science, sociology and legislation. They are securing the material that affects the relations of the government and the people in all its broad ramifications, and to this end the pamphlet must rank with the book, but not *all* pamphlets. There must be a sifting process and an occasional re-sifting, so that only the finer grains will find lodgment. The old story of the wheat and the chaff.

The first decision affects the entrance of the pamphlet to the library. Shall it be duly and properly accessioned; shall it be entered on a special book; shall it be given an entry

\* Read at the National Association of State Libraries meeting, Ottawa, June 29, 1912.

<sup>11</sup> A. H. Hopkins. *L. J.*, v. 27, Conf., p. 16.

<sup>12</sup> *L. J.*, v. 23, p. 609.

card, or shall it be deposited in the library and totaled at the close of the library year? We prefer the second method, using for the purpose a lined record book, double-page entry, with numbers written or stamped therein. To distinguish from book accessions, we enter by yearly serial number, 12-61 constituting the sixty-first pamphlet received in 1912. The numbers find their place on shelf-list cards as well, as author cards, and the method has given satisfaction.

Considering for the present the pamphlet treated as a pamphlet, one has a wide range of filing methods, which include type of receptacle, material, covering and position of file, location of pamphlet within file, special covers and equipment.

The determination regarding selection of the various forms would depend upon the relative value of pamphlets, usage, comparative cost of different systems and amount of funds available for the purpose. The type of receptacle may be a drawer, a tray, a case or a box. The terms are interchangeable to some extent, but in this article a drawer is considered as built into a frame, a tray as separately filed on a shelf, a case as the commercial name for pamphlet boxes, and a box as two parts with a separable cover. The material may be metal, wood, junk board, chip board, tag board or paste board, and the covering may be buckram, cloth board, paper or even leather.

The position of the pamphlet files would be determined by demand. The location of pamphlet within the file according to the type of file, either flat or vertical. The latter position could be either upright or on the side and the exposed portion of the pamphlet, either top, back edge or face of title-page, according to the nature of the receptacle.

Special covers and mounts could be used in connection with any method of filing and the equipment, such as labels, guides, follow blocks, lettering and tabs, would depend upon utilization and local conditions. The drawer files as a rule are governed by demands of space and usage, and in a similar way the position of a pamphlet is optional, although for most purposes the back edge of pamphlet should be exposed when drawer is open. One type recently noticed files pamphlets flat, and upon pulling the drawer forward a clever hinged device placed contents in upright position for easy consultation.

The wood or metal trays are useful where elaborate cabinet work is not required. One librarian used for Library of Congress cards metal trays placed on shelves in stack, and found them more economical than regulation cases of equal capacity. The wooden tray is also available for transfer of pamphlets, storage of broadsides and loose papers. We have found these trays most valuable, and have obtained several with finger grips and a splay of one inch to facilitate assorting.

The pamphlet cases are sold in various types and styles, and the commercial grades are familiar to most librarians. One serviceable type sells for twenty to twenty-five cents a box, according to size. It has a front flap with index on inner edge, hinged side and rounded back. Frequently the local box maker may be able to pattern a box according to your own designs at a reasonable price.

As the researches for this paper are largely personal experiments in the Rhode Island State Library, may I be permitted to recount the methods adopted in that library.

The pamphlets received are either treated as books and sent to their proper place, or considered as pamphlets and given special treatment according to the usage. To this end we have arranged a series of sorting trays 4 inches high, 7½ inches wide and 12 inches deep, open at the top and made of chip board covered with light weight buckram. These trays are shelved near the accession desk, and all pamphlets filed therein are assorted under several groups. These groups are designated by letters, as follows: A—bibliography; B—biography; C—city documents; L—laws; P—Providence; R—Rhode Island; S—special commissions and conferences; U—United States; X—serials; Y—year books, and Z—non-serial and miscellaneous. In the series X, Y, and Z the pamphlets are grouped under these subjects, according to their origin, either from associations or issued under state auspices.

As occasion demands the contents of these trays are classified and treated according to the special letter. The A and B material is placed on reference, the C material transferred to the city document collection, the L pamphlets to a classified law file, P and R material to the Providence and Rhode Island collections, respectively, the S pamphlets to a series containing special legislative reports, municipal investigations and studies by commissions, the U series to the United States department set, and the X, Y, Z material to pamphlet boxes denoted by special colors. These pamphlet boxes are made of junk board with buckram back and sides covered with heavy paper.

Such material of value to the Legislative Reference Bureau outside of the classified law series is filed vertically in special trays. These trays are similar in construction to the sorting trays recently mentioned, and are of the following dimensions: 10 in. high, 7½ in. wide, 12½ in. deep, open at the top. The pamphlets are arranged vertically without special covers, and as they are loosely filed can be read and consulted with readiness. They are arranged under the decimal classification, with a distinctive colored label. If a pamphlet which is of a serial nature is taken from any one of the other files a dummy is placed in the serial box, thereby indicating the transfer. All serials and annuals are

carded, but no shelf entries are kept except for the Legislative Reference Bureau pamphlets, which are listed on sheets by subject classifications.

The remainder of the pamphlets in the main room are all filed in wooden drawers and trays. We have made a specialty of the topic laws issued by the several states which, on account of their scant pagination, their irregular size and their frequent reprinting require special treatment. They are arranged in removable drawers in Gaylord photo mount binders 10¼ in. x 7¾ in., vertically filed and all pamphlets adjusted to the standard height. Oversize or cloth bound laws are filed in adjacent shelves and dummies inserted in drawers.

As the material is entirely arranged by states, special buckram tabs are affixed on the back in such manner as to show above the back when the binder is in a vertical position. As each tab is three-quarters of an inch wide, the full width of the binder contains space for twelve tabs, thus the forty-eight states can be arranged in four rows, and the eye looking down across the vertical rows of binders can ascertain at a glance the exact location of a given pamphlet issued by a state on a specified subject. The binders are affixed by means of a special spacing guide whereon are contained the names of all the states. This same principle is applied in other parts of the library to other vertical files, such as town tax books and telephone books. Other drawers, 12½ in. x 12¾ in. x 10½ in., contain space for clippings mounted on card stock and filed vertically.

Other cases containing drawers of similar construction are used for the housing of congressional pamphlets, legislative bills of various states and similar documents. The series of departmental bulletins and circulars of the United States are arranged vertically in standard cabinets. The legislative bills of Rhode Island are placed in trays especially devised for the purpose. The trays are of whitewood with oak front, open at the top, and provided with finger grips to facilitate lifting from the shelf. The current legislative bills of Rhode Island are filed in display cases with special pockets for each bill.

For storage of duplicates and unimportant pamphlets we use cheap chip board boxes with covers 10¼ in. x 7 in. in three widths, and pencil the contents on the end. We also use this stock for shipping documents by mail. For surplus stock we use cracker boxes with hinged covers, easily obtainable at a low rate. Oversized pamphlets are stored in special trays made of cloth board and chip board.

It should be noted that the depth of shelving the library (12½ in.) regulates in part the size of all files and cases.

Various label devices are used according to need, brass plates in the vertical files, combination drawer pulls in the wooden trays, light metal combination pulls on the cloth

trays and paper labels on the pamphlet cases, while in some instances white ink is applied directly to the box.

The cost may be of interest, and for the purpose of comparison a standard of filing for one foot is used. The more expensive cabinets used for vertical filing cost \$2.83 per foot. The drawers used for the topic laws involved an expense of \$2.44 per foot; the clipping drawers at the rate of \$3.42 per foot. The trays used to file legislative bills of Rhode Island cost without the hardware \$1 per foot. The sorting trays at the rate of 52 cents per foot, and the pamphlet cases 43 cents per foot. The clip board boxes in the three widths, one, two and three inches, required an average expenditure of 27 cents per foot.

The conclusions which may be drawn from these figures are the comparatively small expense of the sorting trays. Made in a durable manner they are easily handled and in addition occupy every available space on the shelf.

We catalog and file in the stack all annual reports of departments of the various states, the report for the current year remaining on reference. Those received in paper covers are entered as pamphlets, are treated by the cataloger in the usual routine; special years are filed in temporary binders and the long runs are boxed or bound together.

We also utilize temporary binders for reference books and books placed in the stack. We frequently file continuations in the stack by punching and lacing into red rope binders, or in the case of a small pamphlet using cartridge paper and fastening with a Ballard clip. For certain purposes we find the Carlyle binder valuable. It consists of two separate binding covers made of cloth with eyelets and a seam one inch from back. We lace or clip the pamphlets within the covers and insert a cloth strip across the back. Frequently pamphlets in storage are tied with bookbinder's tape, wire ties or fasteners.

Usage, demand and expense are the standards which govern the selection of receptacles for pamphlets. The value and type of the pamphlet determines its location in the library, whether on reference, in the stack or in storage. Still further subdividing the material according to well-defined groups by the sorting trays previously mentioned makes a most flexible and a most satisfactory method of handling uncataloged material. The pamphlets thus grouped are filed systematically, and the hiatus which frequently intervenes between the accession desk and the catalog desk is eliminated. The bulk of the acquisitions are not removed from the sorting trays until the tray is congested or until the assistant in charge finds opportunity, with the advantageous result that correlated material is considered at one time.

The pamphlet bears an important part in the book world. Destined to bear the ignominy of the ephemeral, upon many a fugitive pamphlet, time has placed the hall mark. Sterling

worth, the value of precious gold has been given to some of these unbound waifs. Its poor outward dress has helped to aid its seeming obscurity, but the bibliophile seeking the rare, even the unknown, seizes the stray offering with genuine avidity and decked in morocco or calf, with the signature of a great binder, it enters the aristocracy of books with new dignity. Again the pamphlet marks the timid entrance into the realms of literature of some modest author and at the full fruition of attained genius, the little brochure of early days takes its high rank with the long procession of dignified tomes.

HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,  
Librarian, R. I. State Library.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the year 1910, while the St. Louis Public Library was still in temporary quarters, the more recent technical reference books in the library, some three hundred in number, were taken from their regular place in the reference collection and placed on a convenient shelf at one end of the reference room. To these were added the reports of the United States Patent Office, and an assistant was detailed to take charge of the section. This marked the beginning of the applied science department.

The original plans for the present new building made no provision for the segregation of technical books, and it was therefore necessary to modify these plans in order to adequately house the new department. The newspaper reading-room, on the ground floor, was divided into two parts, and the north room, which immediately adjoins the stack and is connected by stairway with the reference department above, was selected.

The applied science department is both a reading-room and a reference department, and, indeed, to a very small extent, a loan department, there being special conditions under which certain books in the collection are issued for short periods to responsible persons. Its two main functions are: (1) to serve as an information bureau for the practical man, who has a problem to solve or a specific inquiry, and (2) to supply these same practical men with the latest periodicals and books on their pet subjects. The collection falls into four general divisions: technical reference books (including bound periodicals), current periodicals (including state and government bulletins), United States Patent Office reports, clippings and pamphlets (including trade literature).

##### TECHNICAL REFERENCE BOOKS

Practically all reference material in the "Useful arts" classes has been shelved in the applied science room, with the exception of books relating to medicine and domestic economy. A considerable amount of theoretical science, principally chemistry and geology, has

also been included, necessary, as it often is, in connection with practical problems. Expressed in terms of the Dewey classification, we may say that the 600's are included *en masse*, with the exception of 610-619 and 640-649; and all material in the 500's that is likely to be of practical value in connection with the 600's—principally 530-559. This arrangement has made it possible to keep together the theoretical and the applied chemistry classes, the geology and the mining classes, and so on.

It is intended to make the applied science department as independent of the loan department as is consistent with good sense and economy. This means that much material not classed strictly as "reference" has been added. In some cases this material was already included in the loan collection of the library. The application of the term "reference" to a use of books, rather than a class of books, is here being widely made, and if experience shows that a brief, untechnical treatise on plumbing can be used to good advantage as a reference book it is placed on the reference shelves—duplicated if necessary.

Most of the recent additions to the department have been in the lines of agriculture, engineering and industrial chemistry. The agricultural material now being received consists chiefly of government bulletins and reports, bound. Regarding the two last-named classes of books, it may be said that St. Louis conditions seem to have occasioned a greater demand for information on these subjects than on any others.

All bound volumes of technical magazines and trade papers are included in the applied science department, and are shelved in the stack nearby. Bound bulletins, reports and society transactions are shelved in the reading-room proper, for the present. Especial effort has been made to keep up to date in the matter of binding state and government bulletins, and in most cases the sets on the shelves run to the current year.

##### PERIODICALS

Over 100 current magazines and trade papers are received regularly. This includes a number of the best class of "house organs," which, by the way, are not to be underestimated in value. It is expected that this magazine collection will soon be considerably enlarged, thereby increasing this valuable means of getting the practical man into the way of using the department once a week. In addition to the magazines, the department receives about 120 state and government reports and bulletins, including those which later are bound and put upon the shelves. The collection also includes older incomplete sets that cannot be bound and that formerly were stored away and rendered inaccessible.

##### PATENTS

Complete sets of the *Official Gazette* and the drawings and specifications of the United States Patent Office are shelved in the reading-room. At the present time, two copies of



the *Gazette* are received each week, so that binding does not break the continuity of a search through the latest reports. This patent collection forms an important part of the department. It might be added that the German patent reports are also received by the library, but are filed in a separate room specially arranged for the purpose.

#### CLIPPINGS, PAMPHLETS AND TRADE CATALOGS

This fourth division is one on which considerable effort is being spent at the present time. It is being widely realized that material of the above-mentioned sort is of extreme value when properly prepared and arranged in the library, and when the attention of the proper class of readers is directed to it. It is possible, however, to waste much time over the preparation of a useless collection of pamphlets and clippings, and great care should therefore be taken in judicious selection.

A clipping collection should be composed of material that if left in the periodical or book would be inaccessible. Periodicals covered by the Engineering Index or other standard technical indices have, therefore, been clipped with the fact in mind that the principal articles in them will always be accessible, whether cut out or not. Other periodicals are clipped more freely. The work is done with a view to the preservation of the following classes of items:

1. Articles about new inventions and processes.
2. Current engineering works, such as the Panama Canal or the Keokuk Dam.
3. Technical items of local interest—the city waterworks, street railway construction, etc.
4. Information on the latest mineral or agricultural production statistics of states and countries. (Periodicals generally supply figures that are a year later than those found in published books.)
5. Any other items covering subjects that for some reason are covered only by a meager literature.

It will be seen that a clipping collection of this description needs to be revised each year, in order that it may be kept free of material grown out of date.

The treatment of trade literature is another problem of moment. Trade literature is of all kinds—from the advertisement postcard to the technical treatise given away only to favored individuals and libraries. We may divide this material into three classes:

1. Bound volumes or catalogs good enough to put into permanent form, these often consisting of instructive works by experts, covering important subjects.
2. Catalogs of some value, but not worth preserving after a revised issue has been received.
3. Circulars and small pamphlets of little instructive value.

Material in the first class is treated as any other books are—accessioned, cataloged and placed on the shelves. Notable examples of this class are the bulletins of the Westing-

house Electric Co. and the General Electric Co., and some of the publications of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Manufacturers of engineering and scientific instruments usually issue valuable and well-indexed catalogs belonging in the first rank. Literature in the second class is covered by a special dictionary catalog kept in the department, and filed by firm name, in envelopes in a vertical file. Material in the third class is filed by subject in the clipping collection. The classification and treatment of trade catalogs applies also to other pamphlets received in the department.

In dealing with the public, red tape has been avoided as much as possible, and effort has always been made to bring together the man and the book. The maxim, "when found, make a note of," has been rigidly followed, and the department already contains an index (hastily made, it is true) containing references to many out-of-the-way subjects previously investigated, as well as many out-of-the-way references to common subjects. All additions, whether books or periodicals, are carefully reviewed, and considerable analytical work is done with special reference to the department's needs.

The result of seven months' work, since the opening of the new library building, have been most gratifying, the public having shown its appreciation of a "practical man's reading and reference room." A department of this sort can be greatly helped by publicity, and efforts have been made to bring home to the citizens of St. Louis the fact of its existence and its willingness to serve. An attractive poster, setting forth the advantages of the department, has been prepared and copies sent to various industrial plants, trade schools and library delivery stations. It is strongly felt that the applied science department not only receives benefit from publicity, but must have publicity, needing, as it does, so many persons who have never used the library regularly.

ANDREW LINN BOSTWICK,

*Chief of Applied Science Department, St. Louis Public Library.*

#### FOUNDING OF THE DEUTSCHE BÜCHEREI AT LEIPZIG

THE proposed plan of a central library in Leipzig has now taken definite form. Under the title of the *Deutsche Bücherei*, the *Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler* in Leipzig will establish an archive or public collection of all German publications and German material published in other countries, beginning with Jan. 1, 1913. The government of Saxony has given 3,000,000 marks for the erection of a building on a 500,000 mark site donated by the city of Leipzig. This site and the library and administrative buildings and equipment are placed free of all encumbrance in the hands of the *Börsenverein*. For purchase, upkeep, administration and extension, the government of Saxony gives 85,000 marks, and the city of Leipzig 115,000 marks annually.



## FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S STUDY

MOTTO: *The librarian who does not read  
is lost*

## CITY PLANNING AND SURVEYING

AMONG the subjects that should attract the attention of librarians, besides their professional studies of bibliography and library administration, city development certainly occupies a conspicuous place. Among the many special topics embraced by this general subject, city planning and civic surveying would seem to come particularly within the librarian's field. In both of these activities he will be called on for professional assistance, and in both he may well take an active, at times a leading, part. Both of these topics receive special attention in the *National Municipal Review*, the first volume of which has just been completed, and were discussed at the sixth annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, held at Washington in December, 1911. The papers and proceedings of the meeting were published first in the *American Journal of Sociology*, and later as Vol. 6 of the *Publications* of the society.

One of the papers read at the Washington meeting dealt with "The application of the social survey to small communities"; in it, Professor John L. Griffin, of the University of Iowa, calls attention to the advantages to be had from surveys of small communities over those of large cities. The complexity of life and conditions in the large centers necessitates a large apparatus and the employment of many experts, while a smaller community might well be surveyed by amateur volunteers under the guidance of an expert. Furthermore, it is easier to group the problems that come under investigation in a survey of a smaller community. A number of such surveys on a smaller scale would bring out a large number of facts and types that do not come to the surface in large cities; and often enough it will be found that the problems of the small community "throw light upon our city problems and show them to us in their simple forms," and "it seems likely that often they are the very fountain-head of the problems of our cities."

"The city as a socializing agency—the physical basis of the city: the city plan" is the title of another paper read before the American Sociological Society by Frederick C. Howe. The American city, he says, has been allowed to grow in a rather haphazard way; it is "inconvenient, dirty, lacking in charm and beauty because the individual landowner has been permitted to plan it, to build, to do as he willed with his land." Mr. Howe regards the city problem as a physical, rather than a personal, one. We have neglected to see this, and, as a result, we have bad streets, intolerable tenements, unsuitable factory buildings. A city must be built for the fu-

ture as well as for to-day. Here, again, we meet with the same difficulty. We have allowed the individual too much liberty in handling his property. The result has been not merely ugliness, but preventable loss of life through fire accidents, and low sanitary conditions. It is not enough to secure honest and efficient public servants. The very physical basis of city life must be changed. We must have a city program.

In the April number of the *National Municipal Review* there is an article on "Civic surveys," by Thomas H. Manson, of London, who has been connected with the planning of several communities in Britain, among them Dunfermline and Westminster. The kind of survey with which he is concerned in the present paper is such a one as is made preliminary to the layout of a new city plan, and he gives much practical advice as to how to go to work. The most important tool of the city planner, he says, is the bicycle, which enables him to go about rapidly in any direction and thus to get acquainted with the city, find out what it has to tell him about itself; and he quotes in this connection Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson to the effect that "it is that tangible something which the city says, which is the secret of its own particular charm among cities."

The *Review* contains, it is hardly necessary to say, a number of important and interesting articles. Various phases of commission government are treated by several authors; efficiency in city government is another subject that is variously dealt with. In the July number, Dr. Jesse D. Burks discusses "Efficiency standards in municipal management," in which he gives some instances where standardization of methods has resulted in substantial savings. Mr. William Dudley Foulke is the author of two articles, one in the January number, one in the October number. The former, entitled "An effective municipal government," is a study of the government of the city of Frankfurt a. M., based on the charter of 1867, which provides that ordinances not inconsistent with existing laws may be made by the concurring resolution of the municipal board and the representative assembly of the city, with the approval of the Prussian district government. The second is entitled "Expert city management." A note on "Selection and retention of experts in municipal office," from the joint committee of the National Municipal League—whose organ, by the way, the *Review* is—and the National Civil Service Reform League, compare European and American cities, and makes some definite recommendations for the benefit of the latter. Chester Lloyd-Jones tells in the October number an interesting story about "How a town can help itself and the country," or, rather what the town of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., actually did.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

## THE NEW AVERY LIBRARY

THE Avery Library has been fortunate in the emplacement which it has received. At its inception, when the books began to come in, a beautiful room was waiting for them in Mr. Haight's fine Gothic library in 40th street. It was a compact little place, intimate and comfortable.

When the migration to Morningside occurred in the winter of 1898 the great building into which we came was so noble and dignified, and the room given us in the east wing was so beautiful and convenient, that to have hoped for anything better would have seemed unreasonable.

About five years ago intimations came to us that the good people to whom we owed so much were disposed to do more, and especially desired a monumental building which should bear the Avery name into the future. Many of us know well how much of its culture and artistic supremacy New York owes to the modest picture gallery which held its own in Fifth avenue for many years, first near 14th street and later near 34th street. The Avery library should continue these pleasant traditions.

The inscription in the vestibule tells the story of the library on its more intimate and personal side:

"Erected for the Avery Architectural Library in memory of Henry Ogden Avery, 1852-1890; and his parents, Samuel Putnam Avery, 1822-1904, Mary Ogden Avery, 1825-1911; MCMXII."

One may place a building of any size at Harvard or Yale or Princeton; the loose arrangement of these universities admits variety. Not so at Columbia. Each new building must accept the dimensions prescribed in the original plan of ensemble. In the Columbia group there are two classes of buildings: those on the outer rectangle which are about 200 feet long, and those in the inner rectangle which are 150 feet long. Both classes have the same width, 57 feet. There is variation in height due to differences in level. For our new building the smaller type was accepted and followed. It is the first to be placed on the inner rectangle.

It is intended to be a library. The main floor and mezzanine are devoted to the great reading room. The basement will be largely given up to stacks. The fourth and fifth floors are powerfully constructed for possible use as stacks, seminar rooms and studies. The entire upper floor is carefully designed for an exhibition room, where art material may be shown: painting, sculpture, manuscripts, etc.

The full development of these conditions will require time. In the interval the Department of Architecture is our welcome guest, and is pleasantly housed in the upper three floors of the building. The fourth and fifth floors have been cut up into lecture rooms and offices, and the exhibition floor makes the finest draughting-room in the city. A professional school of this importance housed with its li-

brary creates an educational group, which probably has no equal. It is pleasant to observe that the architectural profession and the student body appreciate the situation and make large use of its opportunities.

The new room is more beautiful than the old Avery and as convenient as it is attractive. The plan was determined by the general scheme for the units in the university ensemble. The large windows of the main floor called for an alcove arrangement. There are serious objections to the use of alcoves in libraries, but we have been obliged to accept them, and for the use of architectural students they have many advantages. Their superior architectural beauty is unquestioned. The effect in this room of the great alcoves with windows looking out upon the campus, and faced by fine piers of Botticino marble is most attractive. Between the alcoves, and running from end to end of the room is a large floor space, 3000 square feet, which is convenient for architectural exhibitions.

In a typical university library the scholar is dominant and not the book. The literature of a subject is only one of the forces which are brought to bear upon a student, and the personality itself is the center of all. Under these conditions the library assimilates itself to the laboratory. Complete isolation, and small groups or seminars are inevitable. Above all the open shelf is not only unavoidable but most desirable. These conditions lead to larger distribution in plan and make possible much more attention to beauty and comfort.

The status of the architectural student is clearly defined. His active moments are passed over the drawing board, in a training which is almost military in its exactions. His passive moments are for the library. In a receptive hour, browsing about the shelves of a great collection, the student refreshes and enriches his mind in preparation for the coming struggle.

A splendid room like this which Mr. Kendall has designed, which is respected by the student as a monument of his art; a well selected collection of books, which contains all the worthy literature of this subject, proper catalogs and indexes, intelligent service; these things have become necessary in the modern development of architectural ability. Above all accessibility is essential. In shelving the library we have followed this general plan. Very fine and very rare books will be locked up in some interesting cases which we are making for this purpose. All other material is open, and is so arranged that books which group together in the classification will group together also on the shelves. A student finds the material on a subject together. Our alcove arrangement assists by placing a table near the books, and furnishes a certain amount of seclusion. Situated in the university our attention is naturally fixed upon the student body, but all who are interested in our subject are cordially welcomed.

At present the Avery collection is fundamentally architectural, but the lines are not too tightly drawn. The finished architect in large practice deals very broadly with human condition and must draw information and inspiration from many sources. The library therefore includes the "arts allied to architecture," and in this field has good working material on city planning, gardens, painting, especially mural painting, sculpture, carpets, tapestries, glass, pottery, costume, metal work and many other subjects. For the logical and complete treatment of these collateral matters the public must still go to Mr. Clifford at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

E. R. S.

### SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN LIBRARIES

THERE are some things which are better left unsaid in book prefaces which may, however, be told elsewhere, and particularly to professional associates. Those who assisted in the preparation of the report on "Special collections in libraries in the United States," just published by the United States Bureau of Education, may wish to have a more detailed history of its preparation. The bureau's circular of Nov. 2, 1908, was sent to 2298 libraries, and answers were received from 32. On Dec. 1, 1909, a second circular was sent to 1165 libraries, and answers were received from 516; of these, 259 reported special collections, while 257 reported no special collections. Subsequent inquiries elicited reports from 16 others, a total of 347 out of 2298 circularized. Requests for additional information elicited answers from 49 out of 152, and the published results include information regarding collections in 56 libraries which made no report, as well as information not contained in the reports received.

I need only add that in the arrangement of the material by subject rather than by place, the aim was not only to facilitate the researches of individual students, but also to promote the development of accession policies among libraries, and, incidentally, to further work upon future editions of this survey.

I have already undertaken the preparation of a new edition, and will be very glad to receive from librarians reports of new accessions of importance, and make accessible to them the additional information with regard to special collections which I shall collect.

Before, however, another edition of this national survey is published, the supplementary and more detailed descriptions of the literature of special subjects should be prepared and published, particularly descriptions of our own national literature and the literature of our own history and institutions, similar to Dr. Richardson's "Check list of collections relative to European history," or Dr. Thwaites' "Ohio Valley press."

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,  
Columbia University.

### LIBRARY LEGISLATION UNPROGRESSIVE

IN a brief paper, read at the joint session of the Missouri and Illinois Associations, Oct. 25, Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, said:

"Any one who really gives a little time to a careful study of the subject will be forced to admit that library legislation has not kept pace with the progressive age—with the rapid advance in all things relating to human welfare matters. Whether through lack of concerted action on the part of library workers, or what in some other work would be called the proper spirit, there has been no real broad progress in recent years in public library law. Library work is extending by leaps and bounds, but every improvement in methods, every expansion in new directions, is at the expense of brain and blood of enthusiasts working with worn-out tools and with cents instead of dollars.

"We have not fought as we should—have not taken the matter to the people, openly and bravely, and demanded a hearing, and our reward is the reward to the timid—forgetfulness.

"The library, in its zeal for the public good, has been one of the great factors for the dissemination of information in the propaganda of 'government by and for the people,' and yet the first results of one of the greatest steps to this end—the commission form of government for cities—has been an actual set-back to the library itself. Where would the schools be if coupled in second or third place under even an admirable street commissioner, or tax collector, or park superintendent? If not the schools, why handcuff the library?

"The library has again been the means of extending the knowledge of political civil service, and again to the initiated it would appear that it will be used to library hurt. It is not necessary to go deeply into this phase of the question here, but any one who is interested in knowing my position in the matter may find it in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1906. My opinion has not changed. Experience has strengthened it.

"The schools, as a rule, have been left outside the general civil service law. Is school work so different from library work? Are school people better fighters than library workers? Do they have more spirit? Or is it only that they are better organized?

"At this minute the library in one of the most beautiful and progressive cities in the United States is likely to be deprived of its board of directors and placed at the end of a paragraph under parks, libraries and recreations, under one man, deprived of its hard-earned four-tenths of a mill tax, and choked in an iron collar of civil service. All this, too, just as it was learning to walk in its new clothes and to breathe freely. The real hurt

comes when it is known that this is occurring under what was to be offered as the model city charter, prepared by a committee of the National Municipal League after months of study by city experts, aided by local enthusiasts who know nothing of library needs. Municipal ownership of public utilities, including water works, electric lighting plants, street railways, municipal railroads, gas? Of a verity. Initiative, referendum and recall? Surely! Progress for everything except the library. It is pushed into a corner—the darkest corner.

"When real work on the model charter is started, the bolder spirits will demand:

"(1) A separate law, as in the case of school boards, with

"(2) A directorate of five members, either elected on a non-partisan ticket or appointed by different authorities (two by the school board, two by the mayor and council, and one by a designated commercial organization of high standing), with five-year terms, all subject to recall;

"(3) With a direct tax-levying and bond-issuing power, surrounded by such essential restrictions as control school boards;

"(4) Required to enact such civil service regulations as will best promote service to the public;

"(5) Empowered to erect buildings, cooperate with school boards, welfare societies, institutional churches and boards in any way, and especially in the planning, erection and maintenance of social center buildings under one roof—many buildings in one—but serving every person according to his needs, and the expense divided proportionate to space occupied.

"The day of the expensive school building, used 1200 hours a year out of a possible 8760, is passing. So also the branch library, used half time only. In their places is coming the community building—subject to use by its owners as they wish. In this will be included, of course, at slight additional expense, the branch library. The owners need only to be shown—as they are being shown in every other branch of human welfare work what to do—and they will do it. Why should the library lag or be left in the rear through inertia?"

#### LIBRARY BRANCHES IN SCHOOLS

At the meeting of the Board of Education, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a report recommending the inclusion of a room for library branch purposes in the proposed four-room addition to the Alexander school building was unanimously adopted. The report included two letters from Mr. Ranck, one as clerk of the Board of Library Commissioners, the other as librarian of the public library, and one letter from the superintendent of schools. Mr. Ranck's letter as librarian to the superintendent says, in part:

Will you permit me as librarian to state some of my reasons why I regard the establishment of branches of the public library in school buildings of the greatest importance to the schools as well as to the library?

A large proportion of the children of the public schools leave school permanently before they get to the high school. Their training in the use of books, therefore, must be pushed while they are attending the grade schools. This training in the use of books is the very best thing that the schools can give any child, for it enables the child to continue his education throughout life, and, after all, that is what every man and woman must do ultimately—work out their own salvation. By getting the library habit while they are children still in school catches them, so to speak, young, in a way they can never be caught after they leave school.

Furthermore, I am convinced that a library in a school strengthens the school work. This has been the experience of other cities where the Board of Education in some cases maintains an independent set of school libraries simply for the school children alone, and in some cases where the Board of Education has not only given the quarters, such as is being done in Grand Rapids, but also purchases the books for the public library to administer.

Another valuable thing for the children in the school, it seems to me, is to have them come in contact with good current periodicals, the kind that the library keeps on file in every one of its branch libraries.

It is my conviction, also, that it is a good thing for the community and the school for the library to get adults from the neighborhood into the school building, and to get over the idea that a school building is simply a place for children. This the library does not only by means of the circulation of books and the use of its reading rooms, but also in connection with lectures.

Libraries everywhere within the last decade or two have been putting forth every effort to get in touch with the children and with the schools, and, of course, the library can get this cooperation of the teachers and the students better when it is in a school building than when it is in a separate building.

Our superintendent of branch libraries is firmly convinced that the current periodicals and the collection of books which are available in such a school building are a great stimulus to backward children, and she knows personally of a number of instances where backward children have taken on a new intellectual life simply from the start and the wider outlook they get from the books in the library. This whole subject is along the line of some experiments conducted by Mr. Ferguson, now of Bay City, president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association, while he was superintendent of Schools at Sault Ste. Marie. Of course, there is the danger of school children reading too much, but it is our experi-



ence that this danger can be controlled better when the library is in the school building, owing to the fact that there can be a closer coöperation between the teachers and the librarians to handle the relatively few cases of this kind.

The great advantage of a branch library in a school building, especially to the library and the schools, is the fact that when a branch library is a part of a large building the additional expense for maintenance is very much less than when it is operated independently of everything else. By having such branches in school buildings the library and the schools can give the community twice as much library service for the same money as it would be possible to do independently, and, at the same time, it takes care of a work for the schools which in some cities very little larger than Grand Rapids is costing the school more than the total expense of the branch service in this city.

SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian.*

The superintendent reports on the proposed library as follows:

There are now branch libraries in operation in connection with the public schools at Palmer, Coldbrook, Sigsbee, Buchanan, Grandville and Turner schools. My observation as to the advantages in having these branch libraries in connection with the public schools lead me to the following conclusions:

1. Where there are no branch libraries, the principal must do the clerical work in connection with giving out the library books, checking them up, seeing that they are returned, collecting fines, etc. The principals report that this takes about ten per cent. of their time, and this time could be put upon other school work to good advantage.

2. Each of these branch libraries has been furnished with a very excellent reference library, to which all the pupils in the building have access and where they get the assistance of the librarian in finding what they are after. Here again is a saving to the Board of Education, because there is no necessity of buying additional reference books. Pupils are sent to these libraries by the teachers to work up various topics.

3. The branch library is a connecting link between the school and the neighborhood, and is one feature of the social center movement.

4. The pupils of the school where there is a branch library have from their earliest years in school constant training in the use of the card system. The librarian reports that pupils from these schools have no difficulty whatever in finding what they want when they come to the Ryerson building. This seems to me of great value. Adults often fail to go to a library for assistance, because they do not know how to get the knowledge they are seeking. Pupils who are trained in a school where there is a branch library have solved this difficulty at an early age.

5. The presence of a branch library in a school building makes it possible for the teachers to direct the reading of the children along useful channels. What this means in the education of a child it is difficult to estimate. Nothing is more important than this.

W. A. GREESON.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND OTHER SOCIAL CENTERS

BEFORE the recent election in November, "An amendment relating to schools and social centers," proposing the consolidation under municipal authority of the schools, libraries, playgrounds, parks and municipal bathhouses of Denver, Colo., was put forward signed by Judge Ben Lindsay, George Creel, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News* and police commissioner, and J. R. Walker, chairman of the Citizens' party, and backed by the Direct Legislation League, which constituted a formidable support of the bill. The schools opposed the proposed amendment because it made the school district co-terminous with the municipal corporation, which would work a hardship in more than one place. For instance, in Pueblo there are two school districts, one of which extends in territory outside of the city and embraces territory occupied by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Colorado's largest corporation. By making the school district co-terminous with the municipal lines of Pueblo, the schools in this case would have lost taxes on about \$5,000,000 worth of assessable property.

There was an interesting demonstration of coöperation between the school and the library in opposition to the amendment. On the library side objection was made to the sacrifice of the splendid library board in existence and the placing of the library with parks, playground, etc., under the school board until some charter amendment could be made by the city later, to determine just what governing authority the libraries, schools, etc., should have. The ground was taken that the library was a sufficiently important institution to have its own board and that no school board could be expected to give time to library affairs if their attention had to be divided among so many important activities. Many public meetings were held, two at the Chamber of Commerce (of whose educational committee Mr. Chalmers Hadley happens to be chairman this year), one before the Central Labor Union and the Mothers' Congress, in addition to a great many district meetings in various parts of Denver. The attitude of the newspapers differed, but the proposed amendment was overwhelmingly defeated, so that the library is still under a library board.

It may be added that Denver is now discussing the commission form of government, and it is hoped that the library will be allied



with educational institutions rather than departments of public works.

#### INTER-LIBRARY LOAN TO SMALL LIBRARIES

THE Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, which is particularly interested in developing inter-library loan among the smaller towns where one library constitutes the center for eight or ten, and which was responsible for the library law of 1911 making legally effective the loan system, has taken another important step in extending the privileges of an association library, the Berkshire Athenæum, in Pittsfield, to ten libraries in the vicinity. The trustees of the Athenæum have permitted the loan of books to libraries and individuals outside of the city on payment of a yearly fee of \$5. In order to give this privilege to some of the smaller towns in Berkshire County, the Commission has subscribed to cards for ten libraries, in the hope that in the course of a year the privilege will be found to have been of so great a value that either the library or trustees will feel disposed to continue the subscription themselves.

Previous to the act of 1911, libraries in different sections of the state had been glad to loan to the smaller libraries without legislative authority. Several other centers have now been started from which books may be regularly loaned, as for instance the Oak Bluffs Library loans freely to other libraries on the Island of Martha's Vineyard; the Williams College Library is glad to loan to any town in Berkshire County. The city libraries, of course, have always been more ready and able to loan books to neighboring libraries than the smaller libraries. The Commission will probably be able to assist lending town libraries, by supplying them especially with children's books, so that their own circulation will not be seriously impaired. Because of the density of population and compactness of Massachusetts, and the fact that there are libraries in all of the towns, makes the success of full interlibrary loan privileges look very promising.

#### NEW LIBRARY FOR HAZLETON, PA.

THE Markle Memorial Library, Hazleton, Pa., was dedicated, October 3, with appropriate ceremonies. It is a white marble building, costing about \$100,000, 44 x 66 feet, of Roman Ionic design. On entering the building, one faces the delivery desk, so placed as to afford entire supervision of the floor, including the main reading room, which takes up the whole south end of the building. The stack room is to the east of the delivery room, reached by steps leading to the three tiers, which will carry 20,000 volumes. The children's room is located in the north end, with its own librarian's desk. Between this and

the entrance is the cataloging room. Overhead is the director's office. The room in the basement, at the south end, is planned for a men's club room, while at the north end is found the packing room, and to the west the mending room. The library is excellently furnished, the reading room being in old English oak. Floors are of hardwood throughout.

The dedication exercises were held in the open. A platform had been erected in front of the library, and spectators lined every inch of space within hearing distance. The speakers included Mrs. W. C. Grayley, George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R.; John Markle and John H. Bigelow. The invitation contained a picture of the library and program.

The Hazleton Public Library was opened Oct. 1, 1907. The income for the past year was \$4893—from the city and township. The library has 12,440 volumes, of which 1521 were added during the year. Its circulation is 65,872.

#### FOURTH PART OF THE HOE SALE

THE sale of the fourth part of the Hoe library began Nov. 11. George D. Smith again was the largest bidder. Nearly all the purchases have been made by dealers, either for themselves or unknown clients. Some of the larger items included: \$2350 for the "Opera" of Joannes Pontanus, bought for Mme. Theophile Belin, of Paris, three volumes quarto printed by Aldus, 1518-19. A copy of Eschole De Salerne's "Vers Burlesque" brought \$3500, one of the rarest reproductions of the Elzevir Press. This was procured by James F. Drake. Three octavo volumes of the sermons of Joannes Chrysostomus, 1693, went to Drake for \$3125. Spirited competition ensued for a folio copy of Cicero's "Tusculanarum quaestionum libri V," printed on vellum by Nicholas Jensen at Venice in 1472, going to Smith for \$2025. The third and rarest edition in English, in blue morocco binding by Joly, of "The courtier of Count Baldessar Castilio," London, 1588, went to Smith for \$525. It is printed in three columns, Italian in italics, French in roman, and English in black letter. Two beautifully bound copies of the "Decameron," Paris, 1757, were bought by G. S. Hellman for \$1400, for one set of five octavo volumes. Smith paid \$1200 for the second set. A copy of the rare first edition of William Congreve's first publication, "Incognita on love and duty reconcil'd," London, 1692, went to Smith for \$510. Drake paid \$200 for Pierre Corneille's "Rodogune, Princesse des Parthes," Versailles, 1760. Jean Grolier's copy of Ovid's "Heroidum epistolae," printed by Aldus in Venice, 1502, was bought for \$450 by Drake. Walter M. Hill paid \$350 for a copy of the first collected edition of the "Poetical and dramatic works of Oliver Goldsmith," 2 vols.,

London, 1780. A collection of 17 "Horae" brought \$5100, Drake paying the highest price of \$800 for a copy printed in Paris by Simon Vostre about 1508. Smith procured, for \$260, Robert Hoe's "Lecture on binding as a fine art," the Grolier Club, 1886, one of only 3 volumes on vellum binding by Cuzin. Great interest centered in the fight for the "Officia," a magnificent manuscript on vellum of the early 16th century, in Roman characters with miniatures in gold and colors. Quaritch, of London, paid \$6500 for the Rouen "Horae," and others. The grand total of sales to Nov. 20 is \$1,861,005.50.

#### LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE TEXAS STATE FAIR CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION

THE library exhibit arranged by the libraries of Galveston, Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth was one of the most interesting departments of the Child Welfare Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Congress of Texas Mothers, at the Texas State Fair, Dallas, Texas, October 12 to 27. The exhibit consisted of a model children's room, with a library of 550 books. The books were generously furnished by the book department of the fair, Fort Worth, and the oak stack by Mr. H. C. Parker, the Texas representative of the Library Bureau. The books were classified by the Cutter system, and fully cataloged by a dictionary card catalog. The screens separating the exhibit from the main exhibition were canvased and papered with a soft green oatmeal paper, making a harmonious background for the exhibits from the different libraries, which were uniform mounted bulletins, 30 x 34 inches, of medium brown mat board. The bulletins showed the exterior of buildings, interior of children's rooms, views of the story hour at the libraries and on the playgrounds, with statistics of the opening of the library, number of children's books in the beginning, number of books now in children's department, number of card holders in children's department since opening of library, number of cards now in force, total circulation of children's books since opening of library, total circulation for last fiscal year, per cent. fiction, per cent. non-fiction, school collections, other agencies used for circulation of books, sample copies of lists of children's books or other publications pertaining to children's department issued by library, use and circulation of picture collections, story hour, subjects; largest, smallest and average attendance; other means, if any, used to reach the children.

Interesting exhibits were sent by the libraries of Cleburne, Corsicana, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Terrell, Tyler, Waco and Waxahachie. Bulletins showing the use of picture collections were contributed by Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston and Waco. The Rosenberg Library,

Galveston, which is noted for its beautiful and artistic children's bulletins, sent a splendid collection. Exhibits were sent from other states by the libraries of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Newark and Denver. New York sent five splendid large photographs of the exterior and interior of several of the branch buildings, together with 100 copies of "Vacation reading for boys and girls" for distribution. Boston sent lists which are used in the work with children. Brooklyn, 50 copies for distribution of "Books for boys and girls." St. Louis, four charts, illustrating the work of the library with the children. Pittsburgh sent a number of interesting photographs showing the various phases of the library's work with the children, and copies of the many lists used in the children's department. Newark sent an interesting collection of pictures showing the plan of furnishing the schools with illustrative material, and a number of placards giving the history of Newark and illustrating the various departments of the city's government. Denver sent two interesting bulletins, showing exterior of building, the children's room, story hour, etc. Copies of children's catalogs issued by the libraries of Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Buffalo, the Library Commissions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Oregon, A. L. A. and H. W. Wilson were exhibited.

The last week of the exhibition, Miss Whitman, of Waco, a charming story-teller, told stories under the auspices of the library department of the Child Welfare Exhibition, each afternoon at four o'clock in the University of Texas auditorium. The auditorium was packed each day long before the story hour began; there was standing room only, and the grown-ups vied with the children in their eagerness to hear the stories. J. S. S.

#### FURTHER REPORT ON THE LIVER- POOL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has asked me to supplement with further abstracts the account of the Liverpool meeting of the British Library Association, as contributed by Mr. Edward F. Stevens to the November number. This I am pleased to do, having been favored by Mr. George T. Shaw, chief librarian of the Liverpool Public Library, with copies of the local papers, programs of proceedings and descriptive handbook issued upon the occasion of the meetings held the first week in September.

The association was most fortunate in having as its president Mr. Frank J. Leslie, chairman of the Liverpool Library, Museum and Arts Committee, a man of inexhaustible energy and resources, with long experience in library administrative matters. In his presidential address on "The public library's part in the life of a modern city," Mr. Leslie

dwelt on the fact that during the last century the distribution of the population of the British islands had altogether changed, the percentage of town dwellers having risen from 40 to 78 per cent. In 1812 only two towns in England—Liverpool and Manchester—contained 100,000 inhabitants, while to-day the total population of ten provincial towns exceeds four and a half millions. It is the mission of the librarian to show men the value of literature, and how by its purity and freshness to cleanse the vitiated atmosphere of life in our great, dreary cities. There is manifest in the world to-day a spirit of unrest, which has nothing in it to cause either surprise or regret. This spirit is and always has been the moving force of progress. The only danger lies in the ignorance of those into whose hands the direction of the movement often falls. Here is the opportunity of the public library, which is capable of being made the greatest of all the forces which are slowly moving in upon what Emerson calls "chaos and the dark." Mr. Leslie thought well of the suggestion made by Mr. H. G. Wells in "Mankind in the making," where he urges that there is a need for clear, comprehensive, popular guides and bibliographies in the various fields of human interest which would take the beginner on a systematic course of inquiry and put the various writers in their due relationship one to another. Is not this a suggestion which the association might take up? The president thought that it would be comparatively easy, for instance, for a half dozen members to prepare in collaboration a comprehensive, analytical and descriptive index to the standard works on social and economic questions. If this guide were compiled and widely circulated, as with the help of all the libraries in the country it could be, and if it were made clear that the books described in it could be found in any large public library, he believed the difficulty would be to provide copies enough for the people who would ask for them. Beginning with one branch of literature, the system might soon be extended to others.

Mr. Leslie was of the opinion that there was no more dangerous person on a library committee than the well-intentioned enthusiast who thought it his duty to be a literary censor. There were, of course, books which any committee would unanimously and rightly exclude from their shelves—books which, in George Eliot's words, "debased the moral currency." But it was in the case of books which set forth new and unconventional views on social, political, religious and even historical questions that the self-appointed censor was most dangerous. Such a censor does not realize that his judgment is warped by his personal prejudices, and his favorite dictum is, "I do not think it is our province to supply the public with works like this." That man has not grasped the elemental purpose of a public library, which is to supply the public

with the books they want, not with those which some official thinks they want.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Leslie, "the youngest librarian present to-day will, in all the wisdom inseparable from his youth, declare that he could tell us what books will or will not be of use to the public. But I am greatly mistaken if the oldest of our members here will not say in his turn, 'I would not like to name a book which I could confidently say might not, sooner or later, be asked for, and be useful to some searcher after knowledge.' I do not think that Lord Rosebery, with all his wide public experience, and many-sided knowledge, can ever have served on a public library committee. I would suggest to our Edinburgh friends that they should coopt him without delay. I feel sure that after a few months' experience in that office he would no longer feel the 'hideous depression' of which he spoke at Glasgow, as he gazed around on what seemed to him 'a huge cemetery of dead books.' He would find that though their animation might be for the moment suspended, their potential life was strong within them. Only the other day our chief librarian, Mr. Shaw, to make the best use of his space, put away on his least accessible shelf some old and out-of-date volumes of the *Almanach de Gotha*, which no one in the library could remember having been asked for. They had not been there a week when they all had to be brought down, to enable the writer of an article on European history to verify some of his references. So I would say to the committeemen and to the librarian: Be guided, as you often must be, by considerations of cost, of space, of expedience; but be very careful how you narrow down your outlook by saying, 'This is a book which the public will never want.' If you wish your library to be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, put on its shelves all the books you can possibly afford, and throw those shelves open to the public to the fullest possible extent."

Mr. H. R. Tedder, librarian of the Athenæum Club, London, in a paper on "The place of bibliography in primary, secondary and higher education," said that we constantly hear complaints from practical men of affairs on all sides that youths come to them from school full of useless information, imperfectly assimilated, and without the faculty of putting their acquired knowledge to useful ends. We are told that there are two distinct educational traditions—the scholastic tradition of the high school and college, and the apprenticeship tradition of the workshop. Pestalozzi long ago said that, as mere words could not give us knowledge of things, he wished to connect the school with the workshop. The public library, with its rich store of material, is the intellectual workshop with which the child should be familiar in some shape or form as early as possible. The Library Association has for some years contended that the

public library should form part of the educational machinery of the country. The whole system of British education has scarcely developed from Chinese ideals of 3000 years ago. Young children are still taught from books, often of poor quality, and they learn to loathe the very sight of books, which only represent to them a dreary series of uninteresting details. In many modern schools there is now a praiseworthy attempt to stimulate interest by showing children the very objects they read about in text-books. Why could not this method of nature study be applied to books and literature generally? To teach the use of books is one of the purposes of bibliography. It is in no sense a theoretical, but essentially a practical, study. Every school should possess a small model library as part of its equipment, with books of reference and standard literature properly arranged and cataloged, so that the young scholars could handle specimens of the actual books they had read about, and would be taught to solve for themselves questions, perhaps, only casually referred to in their school books. This is the real object of practical bibliography. These libraries should be so graded that, step by step, the learner would become familiar, in the course of his educational career, with books of wider range. Most children, even those of fairly well-to-do parents, never have an opportunity of knowing what real books are. At school they only read text-books; at home they only see novels. The existing school libraries do not supply the want. As a rule, they are limited to story books. Books for children should be above, rather than on a level, with their average intelligence. The study of historical sources now forms a part of university teaching, but the study might profitably commence at a much lower age, in connection with the use of reference books and bibliographical tools. If young people from the earliest age were trained in the use of books and libraries they would not only learn to love books, but would come as adults to the public library, technically fitted to obtain the best advantages from the facilities there provided. The early use of books should be an educational requisite quite apart from the mere practice of reading, and the first elements of bibliography should be made known to readers, young and old. As knowledge extended, as science developed and became more systematized, as technology grew in endless multiplicity of material interests, so must the literature of those subjects accumulate to an extent far beyond the means of private individuals. Hence the public library would become more and more a necessity. To the question of Herbert Spencer, "What knowledge is of most worth?" to which he replied with emphatic insistence, "Science," and again "Science"—the reply must now be given: "The knowledge of most worth is that of bibliography, which is the knowledge of the use of books and of libraries."

One of the important papers of the second morning session was by Mr. W. E. Doubleday on "Public libraries and the public," in which he divided readers into three classes—those who appreciated libraries, those who were but little concerned with them, and those who were inveterate opponents. The forecast of fifty years ago that libraries would degenerate into political clubs and sedition clubs has been quite falsified. He referred to people who, suffering from "fictionitis," made loose statements, incapable of proof, as to the overwhelming preponderance of fiction read in public libraries, and he produced statistics to show that the average of fiction reading was very much lower than many people stated. Novels and newspapers, so far as cost to the libraries was concerned, were the cheapest things bought in a library. Newspapers were a diminishing quantity, and some libraries had dispensed with them altogether. "A grievance which is leveled against the public library is that it is often a reading room for tramps," said Mr. Doubleday; "a shelter for loafers of all kinds, and the haunt of betting men. But such a grievance is largely unfounded. Now and then, I admit, a reader may be seen to nod, but it is as much against the rules of a public library to fall asleep there as it is at the British Museum or in a place of worship. It is also ludicrous to suggest that betting men practically live at the library, when tips and results can be more promptly ascertained outside for a halfpenny." Some affected to find in Lord Rosebery a brilliant and unexpected ally in attacking libraries. Others, chiefly Scotsmen, assured them that it was all a joke, but they said it with so much iteration that they began to doubt it. Recently, Mr. John Burns hurled what Mr. Doubleday described as a "bolt from the blue," by stating in the House of Commons that "men were getting tired of drenching the country with public libraries." Mr. Doubleday asked for an explanation of what Mr. Burns meant. It might have been a rhetorical flourish, or as a hint to benefactors in another direction. It was an ungrateful task to criticise munificence. No man had expressed himself more in favor of libraries than Mr. Burns. If he did not truly believe in them it was a serious matter, both on account of his personal and official influence, and because it was one of the principal arguments against public libraries that they were the creations and creatures of the political party to which he belonged. The charge was preposterous. Of course, the libraries were tainted by no political bias. Men of all political creeds supported them. It had been said that the press was in the main inimical rather than friendly to the library movement; but a sweeping assertion of that kind could not fairly be made. The great newspapers of the country were, for the most part, either tolerant or unfavorable. "Our chief grievance in this direction," said Mr. Doubleday, "lies in the publication in local papers of virulent anonymous letters."



A paper dealing with the cost of education and its effect upon the library movement was given by Mr. Ernest A. Savage, chief librarian of Wallasey Public Libraries. He traced the effect of the cost of education and the dissatisfaction it engendered with the work of the public libraries. Librarians were informed, he said, that by extending the departments of a library they were encroaching upon the work of the teacher and the social reformer. If they continued upon these lines, organizing study circles for children and arranging lectures for them, they were told that before long the library rate would not be ashamed of its brother—the education rate. The cost of education was increasing enormously on account of the experiments that were being made, and one of the chief remedies for this was the library—public or private. The library was the natural cure for the defects of machine-made education. It encouraged a habit of seeking for knowledge, and called into being all the mother wit and capacity of the student. Some librarians believe that the library service would be much better were it under the control of the board of education, but Mr. Savage could conceive of no worse fate for the libraries. (Applause.) What a life the librarians would lead were they condemned to the office routine demanded by the state!

The discussion of the papers by Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Savage was postponed until the next morning, when Mr. Stallwood, of Reading, said that he did not think that the people whom Mr. Doubleday classed as the "inveterate opponents of public libraries" ought to be taken too seriously. His own experience led him to believe that men who talked as if they opposed public libraries were those who would oppose anything that extracted money from the pockets of the taxpayers. Among the opponents of the public libraries were those whose opposition was due to an idea that the public library was intended for the advancement of the working classes, and in principle they were opposed to anything which had that tendency. Mr. Stallwood pointed out that, of course, the workingmen had the same right in the public library as the wealthy man, and would receive the same attention. He thought that the word "free" had been rather misapplied in the case of libraries, and he felt that it would be well if library committees would make an alteration from "free" to "public." (Hear, hear!) One does not speak of free parks or of free pleasure grounds. Why should one talk of "free" libraries? He also called attention to accounts in several London papers containing remarks upon reports which had been submitted by librarians to their committees referring to the misuse of reading rooms, principally by women; that women used the libraries as dressing rooms, and in wet weather even to change their garments. Such reports

were freely commented upon, and the speaker ventured to question the wisdom of introducing matters of this kind into the reports presented to library committees. By using the power they had, he was sure that librarians could stop misuse of the reading rooms without making the matter public. While Mr. Stallwood regretted that Mr. Savage, in his paper, felt called upon to criticise the work of the education committees, the next speaker, Mr. A. J. Mead, as a member of both a library committee and an education committee, and as an old schoolmaster, particularly welcomed the paper of Mr. Savage. All were agreed that the work of the education authority and the library was coextensive, and should go hand-in-hand. Mr. Fraser, of Aberdeen, said that he did not think that librarians were troubling their heads about adverse criticism. The proper way to deal with such criticism was to do their work better if possible. He thought that as librarians they ought to get at the children as they were leaving school, when their imagination was looking around for fresh fields for study. He spoke of the dearth of suitable magazines for children in Great Britain, and said that in Aberdeen, after fixing up a children's reading room, they had to send to America for juvenile magazines. Mr. Jast did not agree with Mr. Stallwood that librarians had no business whatever to criticise the present system of education. They were bound to consider the lines on which that system was proceeding, and in what way it was recognizing the public library. Librarians had received and welcomed criticism on the educational side of public libraries, and he did not believe that any teacher or official would resent any fair criticism on their part of certain aspects of the educational machinery. Mr. Powell, of Birmingham, said that he was glad to learn from one of the papers that the Archbishop of York was a cheerful and happy taxpayer. The Archbishop, he said, was paid ten thousand pounds a year for being good, while many taxpayers were good for nothing.

The last paper on the program was one by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, on "The printed literature of the world and the need of an official bibliography of English books." He pointed out the surprising results obtained from a twelve-months' return as to the production of books in the leading countries of the world. From the facts available, it appeared that Japan led the way, with over 36,000. Germany and Russia were second and third, with 30,000 and 23,000, respectively, and the United States and England followed, with 10,000 each. The fact is, that many English publications, the number of which, he suggested, would be considerably more than half the total, escaped being recorded. While the book trade might be satisfied with this imperfect record, bibliographers could not be expected to accept such a mutilated register with complacency. The writer made a strong



appeal that sufficient support be given to a movement which would replace the present unreliable record with one that would be authentic and adequately represent the printed literature of Great Britain.

As an outcome of the discussion concerning the decline in the reading of fiction in the Liverpool Public Library, it was stated by Mr. W. Grierson, general manager for George Newnes, publisher, in the *London Daily Telegraph* for September 6, that a representative of a London evening paper recently made inquiries at several of the London public libraries and found that the experience of Liverpool was shared by almost every public library in London. Taking an average, the issue of fiction was found to amount to only 55 per cent, as against 65 per cent. ten years ago. "These statistics," said Mr. Grierson, "are interpreted as an indication of a change in the taste of the public as regards their reading matter. In arriving at this conclusion, it appears to me that one vital factor has been lost sight of; at any rate, I have not seen it referred to in any reports of the various conferences. It may be that fiction is less read in public libraries than it used to be, but I am quite sure there is more fiction read at the present day than at any previous period. The truth about the decline of fiction issued in libraries is probably this: The sixpenny novel has arrived and has supplanted a want. The public, who previously resorted to the library for their fiction (and a greater public who had read no fiction), now prefer to buy books for themselves. Sooner or later nearly every work from our notable novelists is issued in sixpenny form. The proportion of people who prefer to get their fiction from public libraries, in preference to spending sixpence in purchasing what they want, is small. No one, I suppose, is in a position to give actual statistics, but if I were to make an estimate based on some knowledge of the trade, I should say that there are probably between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 sixpenny novels sold in the year. I could name one author whose novels in sixpenny form sell at the rate of 35,000 a week; I could name another author whose sales must run into 12,000 a week; a third reaches at least 8000 a week, and still another author's 6000 or 7000 a week. I do not say that these are all read in the United Kingdom. The sixpenny novels issued by Newnes' alone have had a sale of nearly 25,000,000. Their list, of course, comprises all the great sixpenny sellers—the Doyle's, the Jacobs', the Rider Haggard's, the Hall Caine's, and (wonderful seller) Charles Garvice. It is interesting to see that several notable speakers at the Liverpool conference made a plea for fiction reading. It is to everyone's good (and by everyone I mean the author, the publisher, the bookseller and the public), that books should be bought and kept in preference to being borrowed from the libraries."

THEODORE W. KOCH.

#### LIBRARY ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION PROGRAM, 1912-13

THE monthly meeting program of the Library Assistants' Association of Great Britain includes the following:

##### *Michaelmas term*

Oct. 16, The Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Inaugural Address by the Very Rev. Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's.

Nov. 13, 24, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

"Increasing facilities for borrowing books," by W. George Fry, Bournemouth Public Libraries. "Non-resident borrowers," by A. Cecil Piper, Brighton Public Libraries; Hon. Secretary L. A. A., South Coast Branch. "The public library and the cheap book," by Norman Treliving, Leeds Public Libraries; Hon. Secretary L. A. A., Yorkshire Branch.

Dec. Edward Edwards' Centenary. A celebration of the birth of the chief pioneer of municipal public libraries one hundred years ago will be arranged in conjunction with the L. A. U. K.

##### *Lent and summer term*

Jan. 15, 24 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Conference on Second Easter School, Paris, 1912. Introduction, with lantern slides, by W. C. Berwick Sayers. The MacAlister prize essays will be read by the prize winners. The Paris Album, containing contributions from those attending the school, will be on view.

Feb. 12, Horniman Museum and Library, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

"The theory of book selection," by James D. Young, Greenwich Public Libraries. "The practice of book selection," by George R. Bolton, Stoke Newington Public Libraries.

March 12, 24 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

"Present-day library binding," by Cedric Chivers.

March 20-24. Third International Easter School. Visits to and demonstrations in the libraries and archives of the more interesting cities of Holland. It will be necessary to limit the party, and members who desire to join should communicate as soon as possible with Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers (Croydon), or Mr. J. D. Stewart (Islington).

April 9, Southwark Central Public Library, 155-157 Walworth Road, S.E.

"Some points in the upkeep of library buildings," by W. G. Hawkins, Fulham Public Libraries. "Practical lighting problems," by H. G. Steele, Leyton Public Libraries.

May 14, Central Public Library, Wimbledon. Paper: "The library schools of America and their work," by Miss Dorothy Ballen, London School of Economics. Paper: "The library schools of the continent and their work," by Miss O. Muhlenfeld, Hilversum, Holland.

June. Eighteenth Annual Meeting. This meeting will be held at Nottingham by the kindness of Mr. J. Potter-Briscoe, F.R.S.L. A program containing matters of interest for the whole association will be arranged.

#### FRENCH LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY COURSE

THE section of modern libraries at the Ecole des hautes études sociales, organized by M. Eugene Morel, librarian at the Bibliothèque Nationale, under the direction of the French Librarians' Association, and the help of the Institut International de Bibliographie and the Cercle de la Librairie, announces the following course for 1912-13: "The library of the Sorbonne," by Barrau-Dihigo; "The French book in Switzerland," by Cordey; "The depositories of geographical charts in Paris," by Dehéraïn; "The office of foreign legislation," by J. Dubois; "Modern processes of photographic reproduction," by L. Geisler; "Medical libraries," by Lucien Hahn; "The library of St. Geneviève," by Ch. Kohler; "Heating and lighting in the large libraries of Europe and United States," by H. Lemaitre; "The Mazarine Library," by P. Marais; "The library of the Arsenal," by Henri Martin; "The French book in France—statistics," by Eugene Morel; "The French book in Belgium," by Paul Otlet; "The library of Dijon," by Oursel; "Dramatic collections," by Aug. Rondel; "Experiments in the theory of cataloging," by Sustrac; "The library of the Conservatoire," by Tiersot; "Publishing and publicity," by Vitrac.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A BRIEF meeting was held at Niagara Falls, Thursday, September 26, with but a few members in attendance. The discussion of the cost of administration begun at the Ottawa conference in July was continued, Mr. H. M. Utley considering it unnecessary for the public to know the cost figures, Mr. Hill disagreeing with him. Mr. G. B. Utley pointed out that he had constant inquiries from trustees concerning relative costs, and a communication from Mr. Bostwick referred to the necessity for a basis of cost to answer inquiries of business men. He thought that there should be a basis below or above which expenses extend. Mr. Wadlin, by letter, reported progress of the committee to determine a basis of relative cost, and the question as to whether books, plant, upkeep, insurance, salaries, etc., should be included in the basis for expenses was referred to his committee.

#### CHICAGO MID-WINTER MEETINGS

THE usual mid-winter meetings will be held in Chicago, Jan. 1 to 4, 1913. The League of Library Commissions will hold meetings probably on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 1 and 2. The A. L. A. Council will meet on the

mornings of Jan. 2 and 3; library school instructors on the afternoon of Jan. 2; college and university librarians Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, Jan. 3 and 4. The librarians of normal schools of the middle west are planning for a meeting to discuss problems pertaining to their particular work. This meeting will be held Friday afternoon, Jan. 3. The Executive Board of the A. L. A. will meet Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, and the A. L. A. Publishing Board on Wednesday afternoon. The Chicago Library Club will probably entertain visiting librarians on Thursday evening. The above dates are all subject to minor changes. Further details and more definite announcements will be made in the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., which will appear the first part of December. The mid-winter meetings of the present year were attended by 121 library workers, representing 19 states, the District of Columbia and two provinces of Canada. It is hoped that the attendance this year will be even better.

#### COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

THE fourth annual conference of College and University Librarians of the Middle West will meet in Chicago on Friday at 2 p.m. at the University of Chicago, and Saturday at 9.30 a.m. at the Chicago Public Library, Jan. 3 and 4, 1913. The topics for discussion will be selected chiefly from the following: Classification of literature, particularly modifications of the D. C. as worked out in various university libraries; Report on recent library buildings, particularly the Harper Memorial Library and the University of California Library; Specialization in college libraries; Coöperation between college libraries; List of American doctoral dissertations; Inter-library loans, report to cover 1912; Cameragraph; Collection and preservation of newspapers in college libraries; Standing of the college library in the university; University library reports and statistics; Methods of securing symmetry and growth of the different departments of a college library; Open shelves; Circulation to undergraduates; Charging system; Ordering and recording of periodicals; Care of government and state documents; Coöperative buying.

The committee will be glad to receive suggestions in regard to such topics. In regard to the other meetings of the week and hotel accommodations see the November issue of the A. L. A. *Bulletin*. The committee on arrangements consists of J. C. M. Hanson, A. S. Root, and J. T. Gerould.

#### MAINE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION— DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES

THE Department of Libraries of the Maine Teachers' Association met in the parish house of the First Parish Church in the afternoon of October 25. The meeting was called to

order by the chairman, Miss Mary C. Richardson, of the Eastern State Normal School, Castine. Miss Alice C. Furbish, of the Portland Public Library, was appointed secretary.

Miss Richardson introduced the matter of the appointment of a committee, to report at the Library Section next year, for the purpose of investigating school library conditions in Maine, and for recommending to the State Education Department the needs of the state along library lines, the chairman to confer with the State Library Commission and the state librarian. It was voted that such a committee be appointed, and the following were chosen: R. K. Jones (for colleges), J. W. Taylor (for secondary schools), Hon. Payson Smith (for elementary schools), Miss Nellie F. Harvey (for normal schools).

The first paper of the afternoon was presented by President Robert J. Alecy, of the University of Maine, the subject being "High school students and books." He emphasized the need of a well-equipped library in every high school, and the value to the student of a love for books.

President Alecy was followed by Mr. J. W. Taylor, state inspector of high schools, who spoke upon "Library conditions in the secondary schools." He gave the results of his investigation of school libraries throughout the state, rating them as "deficient," "inadequate," "adequate," or "superior." He advocated making the schools of small places the centers of social life, and urged greater coöperation between school and public library.

Miss Goodier, librarian of the Thornton Academy library, Saco, told of the systematic lessons in the use of reference books, catalogs, periodical indexes, etc., which she had, with good results, given to the Academy students.

Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, of Bates College, briefly discussed the question, "Do high school students need instruction in the use of a library and reference books?" He emphatically stated that they did need such instruction, and urged the importance and value of the reading habit which must be formed in school days.

The second part of the program opened with a paper by Mr. J. L. Hooper, principal of the grammar school, Auburn. He gave an account of a successful experiment in coöperative work between school and library in Auburn.

Miss Mary Caswell, of the Waterville Public Library, read an interesting and suggestive paper on "What can the library do for the school?" A brief discussion of Miss Caswell's paper followed.

The third part of the program, devoted to children's literature was opened by Miss Nellie F. Harvey, of the Eastern State Normal School, Castine, who read a paper on "How to interest pupils in outside reading."

The program closed with a symposium on "Favorite books for children," participated in

by Miss Florence M. Hale, Aroostook State Normal School, Presque Isle; Miss Gertrude L. Stone, Western State Normal School, Gorham; Miss Lillian I. Lincoln, State Normal School, Farmington; and Mrs. Bertha Burridge, Washington State Normal School, Machias, each of whom treated her subject in a delightful way.

Then followed adjournment, after which there was an opportunity to examine the interesting book exhibit loaned by the New York Public Library.

The choosing of a chairman for the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee of the Association.

ALICE C. FURBISH, Secy.

#### MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

THE program of the library section, held in Grand Rapids, in the Ryerson Public Library, on Nov. 1, was as follows:

"State and library aids in securing and selecting books," Miss Fanny D. Ball, Grand Rapids. A printed "list of library and state aids for selection of books" formed the basis of this paper, intended rather for the teacher than the librarian.

"Correlation of the library with English composition (graded)," Miss Mary Newberry, New York City.

"The Michigan pioneer, with available material for the story hour," Mrs. Marie B. Ferrey, Lansing.

"Some standards for the selection of poetry and pictures in the grades," Mr. Oliver G. Frederick, Detroit.

Suggestive topics for round table discussion: "Ought a school to have a daily newspaper?"

"Use of postals in geography, history and literature."

"Effect of moving-picture shows on reading of pupils."

"Is the use of the dictionary taught in your school?"

"Use of bulletin boards."

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, since the position of school librarian, in many places, is not yet recognized as requiring the educational qualifications, nor is recompensed with the salary of that of teachers, and

*Whereas*, the demand made upon such a position, its possible value to educational growth, its educational breadth, its executive ability, its teaching possibilities, and its direction of reading as culture, are equal to the responsibilities of any other teacher, be it therefore

*Resolved*, that the library section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association express itself as recognizing the educational value and growth of library work, and, when such work involves teaching the use of books as tools, directing the policy of the library, selecting largely the books forming the library, that the position be recognized as equivalent to that of supervisor of any other special subject, or at least to that of a high school teacher of the local system.

Mr. Arbaugh, superintendent of schools,

Ypsilanti, was elected president of the section, and Mr. David Heineman, Detroit, secretary.

An exhibit of the State Board of Library Commissioners, covering the work in the state under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, was shown in the high school building.

#### UPPER PENINSULA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The program of the library section of the U. P. E. A., Michigan, October 4, of which Miss Flora Elsie Hill, Northern State Normal School, was chairman, included "The library and the child," by Miss Edna Whiteman, instructor in story telling, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; "The school library: how to get and use it," by Mr. Samuel Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library; and "Dramatization in the upper grades," by Miss Alice Roebe, Ironwood.

The general sessions included "Story telling for children," by Miss Edna Whiteman; "The best of public library service for every school in the state: possibilities of the 1911 township extension law," by Mr. Ranck. Coincident with the meeting, a library round-table was held, for which invitations to all libraries in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, had been sent. About a dozen were in attendance. The meeting was held in the public library, in charge of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer. Preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of an Upper Peninsula library association, to hold its meetings in connection with the U. P. E. A., and temporary officers were elected and committees appointed to canvass the libraries of the Upper Peninsula and draw up a constitution. It is planned that the organization will be perfected at the next meeting of the U. P. E. A., to be held at Marquette next year.

#### State Library Commissions

##### MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

On Friday, October 25, the Free Public Library Commission held a conference at Haverhill, to which librarians and trustees of nearby libraries in northeastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire were invited. About 85 librarians and trustees were present, and the meetings were marked by active discussions by many of the visitors and by much sociability. An exhibition at the Haverhill Library of the different kinds of pictures available in school or study club work had been prepared, and there was also an exhibit of library tools and labor-saving devices. Opportunity was given to study the practical working of the library, with the hope of giving helpful suggestions. The program was arranged with the needs of the small library in view, and it was aimed to make it simple and practical.

One purpose of the meeting was to make the librarians better acquainted with their neighbors, and emphasize the fact that the larger libraries are more than willing to help the smaller libraries in every possible way. Each person present pinned on her coat a card with her name and address, a practice that might well be followed at all library meetings, whether large or small.

At the morning session, Miss Zaidee Brown, agent of the commission, spoke on "Library trustees and their opportunity," emphasizing the power which they have through the library of making or destroying the ideals of coming generations. The artistic education of the people of a city or town depends largely on the library.

A question-box, conducted by Miss Brown, brought out helpful discussion on the subjects of "Fines" and "Sunday openings."

Miss Keyes, of Lancaster, described the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress, and urged their more extensive use by the small libraries, particularly as a matter of economy.

Miss Winchell, of Manchester, N. H., spoke on neighborhood library meetings as they have been held in New Hampshire with gratifying results, especially for the smaller libraries.

In the afternoon, Miss Ruby Tillinghast gave a most interesting and practical demonstration of such book mending as can be done in the small library, whereby the life of the book may be prolonged and binding bills reduced. Miss Tillinghast will give instruction at libraries, and arrangements for this should be made through the commission.

The conference closed with a notice by Mr. Moulton, of Haverhill, of some recent reference books for small libraries. The books were displayed, and discussion brought out helpful facts about others.

LAILA A. McNEIL, Recorder.

#### State Library Associations

##### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 17th annual meeting, separate session, held at St. Louis Oct. 24-26, in joint session with the Missouri Library Association, was called to order by the president, J. C. M. Hanson, Thursday morning. The secretary's report was presented and adopted, as well as that of the treasurer.

The legislative committee presented its report through Mr. J. H. Freeman in the absence of the chairman, and on motion it was resolved that the report be read and discussed at the trustees' section on Friday afternoon.

After the discussion in the trustees' section upon motion it was resolved that the tentative report of the legislative committee be accepted and handed over to an incoming committee to be appointed by the chairman for use and final action.



The election of officers resulted in the election of the nominees of the council: president, P. L. Windsor, Urbana; vice-president, Mrs. Rena M. Barickman, Joliet; secretary, F. K. W. Drury, Urbana; treasurer, Miss Minnie A. Dill, Decatur. Councillors with terms to expire in 1915: James Shaw, Aurora; Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Evanston.

Miss Mary E. Ahern brought greetings to the two associations from the Indiana Library Association, from whose annual meeting she had just come.

The committee on resolutions reported on Saturday, and its recommendations of thanks for courtesies extended during the sessions were adopted.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Secy.*

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Illinois Library Trustees Association, forming a section of the I. L. A., met on Friday afternoon with Miss Eugenia Allin, the secretary, in the chair.

The report of the legislative committee was received, consisting of the minutes of the meeting held in Chicago on Aug. 1, when a section was unanimously approved providing that the library board of any municipality maintaining a free public library might by contract grant the use of its library to the people of neighboring municipalities on terms mutually satisfactory to the said library board and to the council of the contracting municipality.

A letter was read from Mr. J. L. O'Donnell, president of the Trustees Association and chairman of the legislative committee, suggesting that the committee be authorized and empowered to prepare and present proposed legislation. This legislation ought to cover the participation of outlying settlements adjacent to cities in the benefits of city libraries. Also an amendment to enable library boards to present the amount of the appropriation needed for support to the council and binding the council to the amount of this levy; another amendment preventing the city treasurer from collecting a percentage on library tax by exempting library funds.

This report was followed by a discussion by those present, and upon motion it was resolved to recommend to the I. L. A. that the work of the legislative committee be turned over to a new committee to be appointed by the chairman to carry to completion with power to present same to the coming session of the legislature.

The officers were re-elected with the exception of Mr. S. S. Greeley, who resigned from the executive board, and in whose place Mr. E. C. Parsons, of Dixon, was elected.

EUGENIA ALLIN, *Secy.*

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association, at Terre Haute, October 17-19, was well attended, there being

about 75 present. The opening session, on Thursday evening, was held in the State Normal assembly room. Mr. Cunningham, librarian at the State Normal and one of the charter members of the I. L. A., gave the address of welcome, to which Dr. Demarchus C. Brown, president of the association, responded. In Mr. Brown's address, which followed, on "Libraries and democracy," he struck a keynote of the meeting by emphasizing the importance of libraries getting in close touch with "the crowd," and so becoming an educative force. He said, in part: "The library is aristocratic in the sense of being a place for the best things. However, the library has a duty of teaching persons to know and love the books of the world. The books of the world belong to the world and must permeate the minds of the people. Nothing should be more democratic than books and libraries. The library ought to be the school of citizens. Here is where the library can do its greatest good; here is the best tool of democracy. The crowd must be taught by tools supplied and maintained by itself. The library that has not led on to deep study and work has in a measure failed in its work. The public library should be the common level of the community; the church is restricted, the school is restricted—not so the library. Books and librarians are a part of democracy. The librarian should be an inspirer to do things—to love knowledge, research and power; the librarian is the teacher of the crowd."

Mr. Brown's address was followed by an illustrated lecture on "The library movement" by Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian at the University of Michigan. Mr. Koch showed some excellent views of libraries in Europe and university libraries in the United States, closing his lecture by tracing the spread of public libraries in the United States.

Friday morning, at the business session, reports of committees were given. In the report of the committee on district meetings (Mr. Milam, chairman), it was suggested that, since the attendance at these meetings is perhaps more representative of the library interests of the state than is attendance at the state meeting, the association may expect to accomplish more definite results in the way of library districts than through the annual meeting. Therefore, the committee recommended that the association establish the policy of recommending to the district secretaries for discussion each year one main theme, or one definite suggestion for library development. For next year, the committee recommended that the association endorse the subject of "The socialization of the library," requesting the district secretaries to prepare the informal program of the district meetings so that they will revolve about this main theme. Definite subjects suggested under this general heading were: Municipal reference work, the library and citizenship (do we all



buy as readily and as intelligently as we should the books on public questions? Do we secure all the free pamphlets that are available? Isn't it possible that the library might offer a course of free lectures, and have some exhibits that would add to its influence for good, and that really would not cost very much?); books for workingmen, and how to get such books used; materials on social problems; the use of assembly and club rooms; helping along social movements; vocational guidance; industrial education.

The report of the committee on legislation was given by Mr. Hepburn, chairman. An amendment to the township library law of 1911, permitting an incorporated town to levy a tax for securing library service from another library situated in the same township or in a neighboring town, was approved, and increased appropriations were urged for the use of the State Library and the Public Library Commission that they might extend their work. Other things recommended were: That there should be a law explicitly authorizing library boards to expend not to exceed \$100 annually for the purpose of sending delegates to library or other educational meetings; that library funds be deposited in favor of the library board, under the public depository law of the state; that any attempt to obtain state support for library schools under other supervision than that of the Public Library Commission be opposed as injudicious and contrary to the best interests of the library work of the state.

Mr. Bailey, chairman of the committee on qualifications of librarians, reported that legislation on this subject had been considered, but had been found inadvisable; so a motion was carried that the tentative report of last year stand as a permanent report.—*Public Libraries*, May, 1912. At this session, Miss Ahern was made the first honorary member of the I. L. A.

A round-table on "Book selection and buying" was conducted in the afternoon by Miss Ethel McCollough, Evansville, and was most interesting and helpful. Miss Annette Clark, in leading a discussion on "The librarian's responsibility in selection," emphasized the fact that books should not represent the personal equation of the librarian or the book committee. The librarian must be able to judge of books for other people. She recommended the reading of "The place, the man and the book," by Miss Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission.

"Editions of the standards" was the topic presented by Miss Hicks, Evansville. She gave four reasons for having good, attractive editions of standard fiction. They were: (1) To attract readers who otherwise would not read standards; (2) to give pleasure to the lover of good books, who enjoys his favorites in attractive forms; (3) to encourage the reading of standards by young people, who so carefully avoid a book with gloomy bind-

ing, poor paper and small print; (4) to establish a taste for good books in young children. Miss Hicks had with her books of various standard editions with which she illustrated her remarks. She gave as points to be observed in buying standards: Is the edition unabridged? If the original is changed, who is responsible? Is the editor a person of authority?

Miss Gottlieb, Gary, defined "Borderland fiction" as being on the border either between good and bad literature, or between the good and the bad morally. She recommended the reading of a publication by Corinne Bacon on "Immoral books."

Miss Carrie Scott introduced the topic, "Selecting for special classes." She said that books in a library should be of two general classes—real literature for culture, and books for the world's work. There should be kept at the library an up-to-date Who's Who and What's What in your city, and use should be made of all state publications. For list of papers given up to national and municipal problems, see pamphlet, "Social questions of to-day," which may be gotten at the State Library for ten cents. Miss Scott recommended, also, Miss Imhoff's "Library and social movements," published by the League of Library Commissions.

Other phases of book selection and buying discussed at this session were: How far is the library responsible for the standard of taste in the community? The book committee's responsibility in selection; systematic class building; popular copyrights; juvenile books; free material; second-hand and clearance lists.

On Friday evening, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave his interesting and entertaining address on "Some phases of extension work." "Reading for country boys and girls" was the subject of an address by Mr. G. M. Frier, of Purdue University. He presented the subject from a farmer's viewpoint, emphasizing the growing demand for literature on vocational training, as it applied to the farmer. Agriculture in the schools makes a demand for literature among children. A list of 150 books (non-technical) on the business of farming, fruit-growing, soil improvement and animal husbandry was recommended, and may be obtained by applying to Purdue University.

At the Saturday morning session, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Louis J. Bailey, Gary; vice-president, Ethel McCollough, Evansville; secretary, Julia Mason, Princeton; treasurer, Alice Stevens, Logansport.

A question-box on "Library administration" was conducted by Mr. Milam, and a round-table on "College library and reference problems" by Mr. Lindley, of Earlham College library. In the latter section, the subjects discussed were: Coöperation between the col-

lege libraries of Indiana; the care of pamphlets, and departmental library problems. The majority of those present seemed to be in favor of interlibrary loans, and to lessen the difficulty of knowing where to obtain desired material, it was decided that a committee obtain from each one of the college libraries in the state a statement of the scope of the library (as detailed as possible), and that these be sent to other college libraries to be filed. Mr. W. M. Hepburn, of Purdue University; Miss Enne Keating, of the State Normal Library; and Miss Florence Venn, of the State Library, constitute this committee. The consensus of opinion seemed to be against the having of departmental libraries, because of the weak administration and scattering of library facilities which result.

All sessions, excepting that of Thursday evening, were held in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

LOIS A. JOHNSTONE, Secy.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Nevada, October 8-10. The registered attendance was 133; of these, 115 were librarians, 14 were trustees, and 4 were visitors; local visitors were not included in this registration. Sixty-eight libraries were represented.

In a general way, the meeting this year was out of the ordinary in that it was held in one of the small towns, and the visiting librarians were entertained in the homes. The meeting was held at Nevada in honor of that city's foremost citizen, Mr. W. P. Payne, honorary president of the Iowa Library Association, who, both in years and length of service, is the oldest member of the association.

The first session was held Tuesday afternoon. The association received a hearty welcome from Mayor Fred E. Hansen and Mr. Herbert Hadley. Miss Helen M. Lee, of Des Moines, first vice-president, responded for the association. This was followed by the president's address, "The efficient library," given by Miss Grace D. Rose, of Davenport, where the efficient library is the one that will make lovers of books. While one of the functions of the public library is to help men in their struggle with economic conditions, it is a higher ideal of library efficiency in a community to provide the great inspirational books and bring about an acquaintance with them, thus giving men a resource that no condition in life can alter. Why should not the measure of efficiency in a public library be the love of books and a growing taste for literature? As education is lifelong, the library should be the continuation school. To make our libraries efficient we must believe with Trollope that "Book love is the greatest and most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures."

Immediately after the general addresses, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott presided at a ses-

sion which considered "Some finger-posts to children's reading." Mrs. Scott introduced the subject by speaking briefly on the development of the child's interest in stories, of the tendency of the child of the fourth and fifth grade age to go beyond his teacher's ideas, and the importance of the library's reaching him at this period. Her remarks were splendidly selected and outlined to stimulate and direct the discussions which followed. Mrs. O. A. Sheriff, superintendent of primary grades, Davenport, discussed "Stories for the fourth to fifth grades." Mrs. Sheriff gave as the object of story work at this age the creation of taste for literature, an appreciation of good literature, ability to read intelligently, and an enduring love of books. The topic, "Stories for the sixth to seventh grades," was discussed by Miss Helen Jackson, children's librarian, Cedar Rapids. The fundamental principle for selecting stories for this period is that the child is getting beyond the fairy tale and demands stories containing historic and romantic elements. In a paper on "Poems to read aloud," Mrs. E. B. Wilson, of Jefferson, outlined this work definitely and thoroughly.

A reunion of students of the Iowa Summer School was held at six o'clock. At eight o'clock, Mr. J. B. Weaver, Jr., of Des Moines, delivered a lecture on "Jimmy: poet, philosopher and pioneer."

Wednesday morning, Miss Alice Tyler read her report as secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. It marks the passing of the first decade of the work of the Iowa Library Commission. Twelve years ago there were forty-one free public libraries in Iowa. At the present time there are 113. While there are 99 counties in the state, only 14 county seat towns are without free libraries supported by municipal tax, and in four of these towns there are library associations. During the past year, Carnegie buildings were erected or were in the process of erection in 12 towns. The total number of volumes in free public libraries in the state is 789,038, and the circulation in 1911 was 2,487,595. These figures do not include college and university libraries or those in the state institutions. The number of books circulated considerably exceeds the total population of the state. Rural extension of library privileges has been placed on a definite, practical working basis. The law has been thoroughly tested and amendments suggested. The position of supervising librarian of state institutions has been restored, and Miss Julia A. Robinson, of the Kentucky Library Commission has been called to that work. Iowa was the first state to have systematic supervision of the libraries of the state hospitals, reform schools and penitentiaries, and while the work had to be dropped temporarily, now it promises to be carried on with even better results.

Miss Rose gave the report of the six dis-

trict meetings held in April. Interest in these meetings has increased, and in some instances extensive programs were given and meetings were conducted on a large scale.

The first paper on the morning's program was presented by Miss Miriam B. Wharton, librarian at Burlington, on the "Apprentice system of training library assistants." Miss Wharton received answers from letters sent to those libraries of the state having a staff of from four to twelve members and an annual circulation of 75,000 to 150,000 volumes, and adding her own experience to these, decided that the apprentice class does not pay the library. Following the paper, there was a spirited discussion, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the system of apprentice classes has failed in the small and medium-sized libraries, and that the best plan would be to select one or two beginners with strong personalities and give them personal direction.

One of the attractive features of the program was the address by Mr. C. E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo., on "Effectively printed library advertising." Mr. Rush developed his paper on business lines, and with the assistance of a well-displayed exhibit made the subject one of inspiration and practical value.

The college and reference section was held Wednesday morning, Miss Rose Stockham, of Drake University, presiding. The first subject, "Purchase of out-of-print books," was discussed by Mr. Johnson Brigham. Miss Vina E. Clark read a paper on "Aids to getting at material in scientific publications," and Miss Lillian B. Arnold reviewed reference books on art. The topic, "Work in debate," was introduced by Miss Gentiliska Winterrowd, who gave a list of the best helps on this subject and explained their uses. Mr. M. G. Wyer explained the work of the order department of the Iowa University Library.

At noon the association was entertained at Oak Park Academy, where lunch was served through the courtesy of the Academy and the Oak Park Sanitarium. Short toasts were given by Dr. Heald, Mr. F. D. Thompson and Mr. Johnson Brigham.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Miss Rose introduced Mrs. C. C. Loomis, a trustee from Cedar Rapids, who presided at a session devoted to considering a revision of Iowa library laws. Mr. J. B. Weaver, Jr., of Des Moines, discussed "The place of the library under the commission plan of government." Mr. Weaver spoke of the various interpretations of the law as it related to library boards, and the needs of new legislation to make all points clear. At present, libraries in commission form of government cities are operating under boards of three, five and nine members.

Father Fitzpatrick, of Marshalltown, led a discussion of "The need for higher maximum tax levy." Opinion was unanimous that the present maximum of 2½ mills is too low,

and the association is pledged to make a strong effort to have the law amended in the next session of the legislature.

Miss Ellen I. True, of Onawa, made an exhaustive analysis of the present township extension law, and offered suggestions for its amendment. Miss True submitted that the weakest point in the law is the provision that makes it impossible to make contracts with the township boards for more than one year, and recommended that, the agreement once being made, it should remain in force until a two-thirds vote declares it void.

Dr. A. E. Bostwick, represented the A. L. A., and Wednesday afternoon delivered an inspiring address on "Mal-employment in the library." His thought was developed along the line that, while it is a serious thing for a person to be unemployed, it is more serious for a person to be employed badly. Librarians should give serious thought to the nature and quality of their work. The library cannot occupy its proper place as an essential institution in the community if it is mal-employed.

Thursday morning the session opened with a paper by Miss Jeannette M. Drake, of Sioux City, on "The relation of the library to social betterment." Seldom in the association meetings has a paper been so well received. The possibilities of the library as an aid in social work can be increased through an active cooperation on the part of the librarian and social workers, using the term "social workers" in a broad sense. The librarian should know her own community thoroughly; she can assist in the recreation movement; she can be of great use in vocational education, particularly in a personal way; in fact, it is possible for the library to be the leader in the municipal uplift movements, and, after all, this must come through the strong personality of the librarian.

Miss Flora Dunlap, head of the Roadside Settlement, of Des Moines, also spoke on the library's relation to social betterment. She believed firmly that books are one of the best elements that can come into the life of the neglected boy and girl. A discussion of the subject was continued by Miss Elizabeth Cock, of Cedar Rapids, and brief reports were given by Miss Sabria Nason, of Fort Dodge and Miss McLoney, of Des Moines. Miss Julia A. Robinson gave a paper on "Libraries of our state institutions."

Except for a short business session, the afternoon was given to book reviews. Emerson's "Twelve principles of efficiency" was reviewed by Miss Harriette Sessions; "The man farthest down," by Mr. H. W. Burrell; and recent books of fiction were reviewed by Miss McLoney. Mr. J. L. Farrington reviewed Fitch's "Comfort found in old books." One of the happiest half hours of the meeting was contributed by State Librarian Johnson Brigham, who, with the heart and appreciation of a real poet, read selections or

poems from a dozen present-day writers. Mr. M. G. Wyer reviewed some books which are devoted to the interpretation of American life.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. C. C. Loomis, Cedar Rapids; first vice-president, Miss Jeannette M. Drake, Sioux City; second vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Dailey, Council Bluffs; honorary president, Mr. W. P. Payne, Nevada; secretary, L. L. Dickerson, Grinnell College, Grinnell; treasurer, Miss Vina F. Clark, State College, Ames; registrar, Miss Sarah Palmer, Red Oak. L. L. DICKERSON, *Secy.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The keystone of this program is the extension of the small library. Through the agency of our Library Commission much has been done in recent years. Compared with New England, we have just begun. We have met to benefit by the enthusiasm gained by the meeting of many people of the same mind; by the interchange of varied experiences in the same vocation; by the leavening that creates a common mind, and by the enjoyment of the presence of friends.—SUSAN L. SHERMAN, *President.*

An investigation made in the rural districts of Delaware demonstrated that the reading of good books is at a very low ebb. Ninety per cent. of the blanks sent out through the school children were returned with answers. In one school, 36 out of 44 scholars did not read other than text-books. There were 26 families in this district that did not read books. There were few families without the Bible. "Sermons by the devil" was reported frequently. One family reported the Sears-Roebuck catalog as the only book in its possession. In one county 40 per cent. did not read anything; in another, 63 per cent. read good papers; in another, 69 per cent. read agricultural papers, and another county reported 80 per cent. as reading the county papers. From appearances, the proverbial book agent had evidently visited our rural districts.—ARTHUR L. BAILEY.

Dime novels and inferior magazines are injurious to the mind. The value of the opportunities presented by the public library is not fully realized. A reading people will become a thinking people. Great thinkers are most invariably good readers.—DAISY SABIN.

If you wish to solve the problem as to what the other half reads, first get the other half to the library. This can be accomplished through the schools in a few years.—HAZEL R. CLIFTON.

My thought as to what people read nowadays is that the general reading public use books as a means of obtaining a general, smattering knowledge of everything, and that it is unusual to find readers pursuing any one subject definitely or for long. The mass of people read newspapers, and are perfectly

content with the information given in the various sections.

If the question, "What do people read?" is fairly considered and answered, it is impossible to doubt that there is a constant tendency to exchange poorer for better reading. I have, however, been seriously asked more than once, "Where can I get a book which in about 200 pages will tell me all about all the different religions?" Another is amazed that there is no history of the nations of the world that will tell everything that has happened without boring the reader with details. What these ask amounts to nothing more than the columns of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates on the various countries, enlarged by a few words upon each important event. A third wants to know what is the best book, not amounting to more than a thin volume, in which all the principal discoveries will be explained, all the details indicated, and the questions of an inquiring mind be answered without having to wade through encyclopedic articles. It seems to me that newspapers and the various columns that are continually being published on new books do a great deal of harm, where much good might be accomplished.

If you want to answer the question truly, a critic must admit that not one in sixty of the "Notices about new books," "Among the books," "Reviews of the publications just out," and so on, amount to anything more than a simple enlargement of the outlines of the book supplied by the publishers to the newspapers and smaller reviews, to insure the new books being introduced to general notice without giving the editorial staff any trouble. Books are not reviewed, but are "noticed" mainly from the publisher's point of view.

One point of encouragement stands out like a beacon light. The readers want fiction, and, accordingly, the authors of fiction, as a class, have taken up important questions of all kinds, from religion to science, travel, horticulture, and many other things. They insist upon well-written, carefully stated stories, which will include much learned teaching on all the problems that surround us to-day, descanted on with skill, and showing a great deal of learning and knowledge. The day for books such as "Pamela," in which half the story is a description of how to tie a woman's shoestring, or something equally valuable, has passed, and such books have small chance of living to-day. Books must be robust, good, and not limited only to a sentimental love story, but filled with materials that will give you a good deal of matter for thought; and the idea I have is—books are improving, on the whole, and readers are acquiring information direct, which would have seemed impossible sixty years ago.—JOHN THOMPSON.

It was "hinted" at Ottawa that the librarian should escape from her desk at least fifty per cent. of her time, which should be given



to "outside" work. Efficiency is the librarian inside the library, publicity is the librarian outside the library. The successful librarian must be alert, sympathetic, and must have genuine interest in her people; in fact, she should be ideally human.—SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

The policy of the library world is moulded by the large libraries. The small library is like the private soldier in the ranks. When small libraries wish to accomplish the same victory, concerted action is necessary, and that can be got only by the leaven that comes from the round-table, such as you are asked to participate in this afternoon.—ELEANOR CARVER.

Every bit of the mechanical work in a small library should be systematized. The conservation of time is one of the essentials in library work. Use standard methods for the sake of your successors.—IRENE HACKETT.

There is much "dead wood" on our shelves. If a book has historic value keep it, but do not give it out as up-to-date authority. My small library has \$2000 made through card parties. Clippings are very valuable. I have a pile of this material I call the great unclipped. The librarian should expect at least one thing of himself that he also expects of his library, and that is being up to date.—EDITH PATTERSON.

God helps those who help themselves. Pennsylvania will do as much for its citizens when they want books. Traveling libraries are sent out by the state library by the hundred to the less fortunate communities.—CORDELIA B. HODGE.

Small meetings for librarians of small libraries are held every three months in north-western Pennsylvania. What librarians need is instruction, rather than entertainment. How to keep magazines and how to store them when you have no place is a problem of at least one small library.—SARAH P. BEDFORD.

What to accept and what to refuse is another problem for you and me. I would rather accept anything than offend anybody. The disposition of the accepted material is another story. Authors send us their books when they can't sell them.—CHARLOTTE E. EVANS.

There is no plague that is more persistent than the book agent. A librarian in a small library cannot lock the office door, because she has no office. Book-agent books are too expensive.—ISABEL MCC. TURNER.

A book-wagon is a very valuable asset to any library. Many branches have been started through our automobile library, which goes from house to house throughout the county. The house-to-house work, or personal touch, has no equal among any of the aggressive library agencies. We have 75 stations, besides the automobile. Last year we circulated 100,000 books, at a cost of \$9,000. The country people read fiction first, travel next, then his-

tory. When we had a Civil War veteran running the auto his customers read much on the Civil War; thus the traveling librarian controls the character of the reading somewhat.—MARY L. TITCOMB.

The 21 branches of the free library of Philadelphia, with the smaller offshoots, form the principal extension of the main library. From it as a center these branches spread abroad, and will in time completely cover the city. Each branch has, in its turn, sent forth little twigs of growth and effort by means of its various local activities in as many directions as possible. Thus quietly, and without ostentation, is carried on a magnificent system of public service which conveys its methods literally to all sorts and conditions of men.

In the heart of the city the rooms of the branch libraries are an intellectual center. There much of the work is reference and research, and in special activities appeals to a cultured, rather than to a popular, taste. As the branches reach out into the more distant corners of the city their individuality changes. They reflect the distinguishing features of their particular locality as the chameleon reflects its background.

In the outskirts of the city a splendid work is accomplished among the foreigners. Surrounded by poverty and vice, the branch library stands as a beacon light of beauty, giving to those wretched people both an inspiration and a refuge from the desolation of their sordid lives.

In place of the fine library building in which many of the branches are housed, small storerooms are used, or even corners of storerooms. In St. Martha's Settlement house there is a library. Two trained assistants are sent from the free library to take charge of this station, which is open only three days a week. The library is not only needed, but greatly appreciated.

Opinions differ as to the wisdom of unrestricted foreign immigration, but when these strangers are actually living within our city gates there is only one course to pursue. For the sake of our future, ignorant foreigners must be educated into the best idea of American citizenship, and the best work can be done by the public library, as the school life of these children is brief. In the Richmond branch, where the population is almost entirely Polish, the weekly story is told both in English and in their native tongue. As many as 600 children have sought admission to the story hours of this branch, and it has been necessary to divide the audience and repeat the story several times that none should be disappointed.—AGNES B. KELSEO.

The public library has been on probation a long time, and has been subjected to severe tests and severe discipline. It is just now undergoing, perhaps, the most severe scrutiny, the most adverse criticism. In the language of the undergraduate, it has not yet "arrived." The library has had an additional burden to



carry from the fact that, stimulated by Mr. Carnegie's generosity, it has in many cases moved somewhat in advance of popular demand. Mr. Carnegie was very wise in his requirement of 10 per cent. of the cost of the building each year for maintenance. As a general thing, a one-mill tax will meet the library's requirements quite liberally; and a one-mill tax for the library, as compared with a six to twelve-mill tax for school purposes, is neither excessive nor burdensome.—GEORGE H. LAMB.

The school library should be equipped and used as a workshop.—SARAH C. EVANS.

One of the first requisites of the success of a school library is the good will of the teachers. Our high school scholars come in sections to learn how to use the library.—SADIE PARSONS.

Over one-half of the circulation at Homestead is conducted through outside agencies. In ten years the circulation has increased 400 per cent., due largely to the coöperation with the public schools. The school is the most successful agency in cultivating readers of library books.—W. F. STEVENS.

Efficiency in an academic library, whether college or professional school, depends not only on an appropriate building, with a suitable collection of books properly cataloged, and a library staff of workers qualified to perform the library duties, but as much, or even more, sometimes, on the faculty of the institution and their attitude to the library service. This grows out of the fact that academic libraries have usually been under the supervision of committees selected from the faculties of the institutions, and the further fact that the librarian himself has often been merely one of the professors who gave a portion of his time to the library. Within recent years this unsatisfactory condition has begun to be seen, and some of the most progressive universities and other schools have taken steps to recognize their librarians as of equal importance with the teaching members of their faculties. This change is slow, however, and will not become general except as library workers, by intelligence, culture and strenuous labor, make themselves indispensable to both the teachers and students.—FRANK GRANT LEWIS.

In adding new work to an already crowded course of study, we ought first to consider carefully two questions: Is it needed? Does this new work satisfy the need?

We find that many of our students know how to use neither the card catalog or the magazine indexes. We need, then, to train them to the use of these library tools. We must help them to be at home with the books; otherwise, can it be said of any of them:

"His kingdom is his single nook,  
And this is his, who hath a book!"

A library course, to be effective, must be practical, well emphasized by exercise, and must be obligatory. We must keep before us the

three aims of such work: (1) To give students a thorough acquaintance with the local library; (2) to help them use and enjoy individual books; (3) to train the public school teachers, so that they may be an inspiration to the coming generation of readers. To fulfil these aims, we must teach classification, book numbering, the relative location of our books, and give a thorough drill in the use of reference books, with a study of children's books and plans for the organization of a school library. At Slippery Rock we are now in the fourth year of our experience with a definite, obligatory course of this kind. Each student is required to take the course for one-half term, one period each day being allotted to it. In the new four-year course, one period daily during the whole term is given to it, and the work is more detailed.—MABEL McCARNES.

At the California normal the students look upon the taking of the course in library economy as a privilege, and not as a task.—ANNA SHUTTERLY.

The West Chester normal conducts a brief course in library economy, for the sake of the immediate good to the students as well as for later use. For this reason the course is given in the freshman year.—ALICE COCHRAN.

At State College a summer school is conducted by the State Library Commission with good results. The teacher must be inspired to read before the scholar may be taught to read.—ROBERT P. BLISS.

Berks County is rarely privileged in having the twelfth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association within its borders at Galen Hall, near Wernersville, October 17-19. There is much that Berks may learn from this convention if it will. We are impressed anew that buildings count for little. It is the books and people that are the principal things. The books and people must be brought together. The finest library building in the land will be of scant value if the people are not attracted to it. It is the branch library and the peddling method that have brought the people and the books together.—*Reading Herald*.

Miss Eliza May Willard, of Pittsburgh, president; F. G. Lewis, of Chester, vice-president; O. R. Howard Thompson, of Williamsport, treasurer; and Miss Elmira W. Pennypacker, of Phoenixville, secretary.

W. F. STEVENS, Secy.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

On Thursday, October 24, at Haverhill, occurred the 70th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club. The meeting was advertised to be held in the Elks' Club House, but the morning session was so well attended that it was necessary to adjourn across the street to the larger assembly room of the high school building. This unusually large attendance, about 500, was due to the fact that the schools had been closed to allow the teachers to come

to this meeting, as well as to the sessions of the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities, which was being held at Haverhill at the same time.

Mr. Albert L. Bartlett, trustee of the Haverhill Public Library, delivered a sympathetic and cordial address of welcome, to which Mr. Belden, as presiding officer, made a graceful response.

The general topic under discussion during the morning session was coöperation between the library and the school. Mr. David Snedden, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, spoke first, emphasizing the more practical side of the question. Dr. Snedden said that the library should take the initiative, using the schoolroom as its center of influence and distribution. The new teacher should be assisted in making suitable lists; in fact, suitable collections might well be sent her, when she does not have time or the disposition to act. The teacher has a distinct responsibility in forming "literary habits." She should provide tasks that will involve the use of library reference tools, and should suggest home reading. Conference of local teachers and the library authorities would probably stimulate coöperation.

"The library as a reinforcement of the school" was the subject of the next address, delivered by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of Columbia University. Dr. Johnston urged the importance and value of general reading, and showed that the school stands for the acquisition of knowledge in special subjects, while the library stands for the rounding out of this knowledge. The use of public libraries by school children and the establishment of libraries in school buildings should be encouraged, and instruction in reading, in science and in literature should take more and more the form of instruction in the use of books.

"Right here," he continued, "appears a notable opportunity for the school to make use of the library in solving some of its problems of administration. Of these problems one of the most serious in the large school is the crowded curriculum, which leads to mechanical work on the part of the pupil, rather than to intellectual work. Some of the subjects might well be transferred from the course of study and incorporated in courses of reading. . . . It is desirable that librarians should be members of school boards, and that school officers should be members of library boards."

The main feature of the afternoon session was a paper on "The drama and the library," by Mr. Howard J. Savage, of Harvard University, secretary of the Drama League of Boston. The first part of the paper was devoted to some general observations on the reading of plays, in which he said: "The art of reading a play has two main demands: first, we must read slowly; secondly, we must visualize. The drama is not, like popular fic-

tion, an encourager of skipping; it must, as Bacon says, be weighed and considered. . . . Everyone should read plays, and if the practice of play reading were more widespread, I believe that its effect upon our drama would be felt almost immediately." The first of three classes of persons from whom we may expect interest in the reading of plays is composed of those who are tired of reading everything else. Secondly, women who are members of clubs or study groups. Thirdly, many who come to the libraries seek continually for something new. Many have read the classics of the English drama. "It is, I believe, to you that we must look for much of the increase in our play-reading public, and especially is it to those persons in smaller cities and towns that we must turn for active, stimulating interest in our dramas; for, cut off, as they are, from the larger centers of production, they find practically their only chance to become familiar with plays and players in reading and studying. You may engage as an ally in this work the Drama League of Boston, founded in March, 1911, with the object 'to further a taste for good drama and to encourage by prompt attendance such plays as are deemed worthy of support.' Its activities comprise bulletin service, lectures, publication, and various advisory functions. Our publications include a most careful and stimulating compilation on the new Irish drama, prepared by Professor Katherine Lee Bates, of Wellesley College. Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, of the Brookline High School, has made a brief outline, with the aim of proposing certain suggestive questions for the study of dramatic technique. Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown has compiled 'A selective list of essays and books about the theatre' and 'A list of published plays in English.' Advice as to the selection of plays for amateur acting is freely given by officers and committees of the league. Membership in the league is open to libraries. The privilege carries with it the right to keep on file all publications of the league, but not to post them. Can we not coöperate in some way in cultivating a taste for good drama?"

Following this address, came the reports from various libraries on work with schools. Mr. Wadlin, of Boston, made the first remarks, which are here given almost in full as being fairly representative, even if on a large scale, of that which all libraries are trying to do.

He said: "The schools of the city are grouped in districts, of which a branch or reading room station is a center. The custodians of branches and stations are thus brought into intimate relations with a fixed number of schools to which their special attention is devoted. The library sends an attendant to each grammar and high school once a year to take applications for library cards. It sends to the school deposits of 25 or more volumes, the character of the books

varying, of course, with the needs of the schools. Applications for them are made to the supervisor of branches at the central library, or to the custodian of a neighboring branch. Any losses of books are made good by the school committee. Books are reserved, as far as possible, at a branch for the use of pupils whenever a teacher requests. Under certain conditions these books may be taken to the school building. A set of special catalogs of the library is placed in the schools. These are of use to teachers in directing the reading of their pupils. Teachers are especially invited to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the fine arts department of the library. The collection of pictures, used for circulation in schools, consists of 9000 photographs. They are issued to public, parochial or private schools, in portfolios (not more than 25 pictures at one time). Both teachers and pupils are cordially invited to become familiar with the room at the central library, known as the teachers' reference room. The leading educational periodicals are on file in this room, and new publications on educational subjects are there displayed for examination by teachers before they are placed in the stacks. Instruction in the use of the library, the card catalog and the simpler reference books is offered to classes in the schools. This instruction is given at the central library by appointment made with teachers. Special cards are issued to teachers, on which may be drawn, for use in connection with the school work, not more than 6 books at one time, to be retained not more than 4 weeks."

Mr. Wadlin was followed by Miss Putnam, of Uxbridge; Miss Henry, of Attleborough, and Miss Kirkland, of Lexington.

At this point, Mr. Shaw arose to express the great appreciation of the club for the most generous hospitality afforded everyone by the trustees of the Haverhill Library, by Mr. Moulton, and by all the others who had contributed so much to make the meeting a notable one.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Faribault, October 2-4. The registered attendance was 67. The first session was called to order by the president, Miss Margaret Palmer, on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, as they had been published in substance in the *Commission News*. Committees were appointed.

Following the business meeting was the trustees' section, presided over by Rev. Garland, trustee of the Northfield Library Board. Miss Perrie Jones, of Wabash, read a paper on the "Limitations of the \$1000-a-year library." The writer spoke of libraries working on less than \$1000 a year, and the principal thought was to study local conditions,

ways and means of being recognized by people and city fathers, then secure books. This provoked a very lively and profitable discussion on both the possibilities and the limitations of such a library.

A discussion on Grosset & Dunlap versus rebinding was led by Miss Kay, of St. Paul. The pros and cons were advanced, the leader being in favor of rebinding rather than replacing with the Grosset & Dunlap books.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, conducted an informal discussion on library legislation, which resulted in a legislative committee being appointed to work out details with the Minnesota Library Commission before presenting to the legislature; and also a discussion on vacations and substitutes. To the committee on legislation was referred the recommendation that a law be passed that librarians be required to attend state meetings, expenses paid and substitutes supplied; also that librarians should have two, or, if possible, three weeks' vacation, with salary paid.

At the session held on Wednesday evening, the association was welcomed by Hon. Alson Blodgett, Mayor of Faribault, in a few felicitous remarks. Mrs. E. H. Loyhed welcomed the association on behalf of the club women. Mr. T. S. Buckham, president of the library board, extended a most cordial welcome.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, upon "Advertisement of Ideas." One of the principal thoughts advanced was that the library was a public utility with other utilities, and should be treated as such in the matter of advertising. He said the distributions made by libraries are ideas; fiction is only overwritten to interest readers, and writers of fiction interest because they must. We need history, biography and travel presented acceptably. Authors should be labored with. And among other things, the speaker advocated the showwindow in the library. Let books be seen from the window, that is, let the window lure in the people. Anything which advertises helps forward the library. A reception followed the lecture.

The first topic on the morning of October 3 was "Library extension in Minnesota." Miss Chapin, librarian in Owatonna, told of the system and growth in Steele County. Cooperation with county teachers, grange meetings, literary clubs; in short, everything was done possible for general betterment of country life.

Miss Conway, librarian of the Stillwater Public Library, sent a paper telling of the work in Washington County, in which a most interesting and beneficial work had been carried on by means of traveling libraries, containing from 25 to 50 volumes. Proof of the pudding is that 5782 books were loaned to county residents during 1911.

Itasca County reported using traveling libraries supplied by the commission with success. Lake County was reported on by Miss Borreson, librarian at Two Harbors. The account of her work read like a Northland fairy tale. The work of this book-missionary evidently not only makes it possible for these people to come in contact with books, but also with any other blessings of civilization. She arranges for domestic science courses for the daughters of the fishermen; also for the services of a clergyman in a certain locality, and, incidentally, established ten library stations in one year. To fit a person for work in this section, the Library School must send out a good pedestrian as well as a sailor—at least it must be acquired before success is hers.

Mrs. Emerick, Rochester Public Library, reported on the successful extension work recently taken up in Olmstead County. Mrs. Spooner spoke for Stevens County, and reported that the work was very heavy, with no extra help to lighten it and no funds to pay for added helpers. Then followed several papers on state institutional work, and as Faribault is the home of so many institutions, it was especially interesting to listen to the papers which the association could see illustrated by visits to the institutions.

Miss Burgess, librarian of the Institution for the Blind, told of the free carriage by mail of the books for the blind, and how much it had increased the amount of reading.

Miss Chute, of Owatonna, read a paper on the "State public school," in which she spoke enthusiastically for a children's library in a public institution. She is evidently doing a great work among those children, and the leading thought was that "the guidance which comes of a knowledge of that particular child and his particular interests, and yet leaves him a chance to choose, seems to be the ideal path for a librarian in that kind of a school."

Miss Carson, of Sauk Center, spoke on the "Home school for girls." The majority of the girls come from the juvenile court, and the larger per cent. are not absolutely bad, but come from ignorant and bad surroundings, and the aim is to supply all literary and other environments to uplift and make them capable home-makers.

Miss Loehl, librarian at the training school in Red Wing, referred to the general attitude of boys as having no desire to read, so that they are given, as far as possible, books asked for, which brings confidence in the librarian having books of interest. Gradually, interest in a better and more helpful class of books is awakened.

Miss McLean reported on the School for the Feeble-minded. It was her experience that magazines constituted the most popular literature among these people.

Mr. Tuck's paper on the School for the Deaf was read by Miss Carey. The principal thought was that, as a compensation for deaf-

ness, the one so afflicted must have reading, reading and reading. It will be more necessary and useful to him than to the hearing person, both as a source of instruction and of pleasure, making the library all the more necessary.

Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, spoke on suggested legislation to extend the work of county libraries to rural schools. She said that in most school libraries many of the books are unsuited to the school age. The following is an outline of what she wished to be submitted to the legislature this winter: When there is a county library, all schools should turn over all their books (except reference books) to the county library. Districts wishing to take advantage of this traveling library system should pay their money to the county library, and the state should pay the amount due that school to the county library.

Miss Ackermann, of Cannon Falls, had a paper on "The school library as a public library," through which the public and school are brought closer together, and social center ideas and plans are furthered. There should be a regular librarian, and the library open afternoon and evening. Towns having no public library should use this and help support it.

Miss Lura Hutchinson, librarian of the Seward School Branch of Minneapolis, gave a paper on the same topic, stating that as it was neither a school library nor a public library and involved as a fundamental principle the social service idea, it was perforce a combination of all three. The paper bristled with suggestions telling of a splendid work having been done with teachers, children and mothers.

The afternoon session opened with the general topic, "The people's university—the reference room." Miss Lewis, librarian of Fergus Falls, read a paper on the "Relation of book selection to reference work." Incessant activity was the keynote of the paper. She considered that reference material could be supplied to high schools, grades, clubs and for debates, with a few books, if well chosen.

Miss Howe, of the Minneapolis Public Library, conducted a round table on "The catalog as a reference tool." Miss Firkins, of the University Library, told "How it looks to a reference librarian." Miss Clapp, of the Minneapolis Public Library, spoke of the dictionary catalog, its object being not merely as an asset to the librarian's own native intelligence, but an intelligible working-guide for the public. Many valuable and interesting points were brought out by Miss McLachlin and Miss Leonard.

Reference work with the rural districts was discussed by Miss Pringle, of the State Commission. There are 662 traveling libraries sent to rural districts. Study club libraries, magazine and newspaper articles, pamphlets, club programs and much other valuable mate-



rial is sent upon request; in fact everything that would help and inspire the rural sections.

Miss Josephine Schain, of the municipal reference department, Minneapolis Public Library, said that of the material wanted for this work but a small portion is found in books. What is being done in a large library can be done in a small library in a smaller way, and it all tends and aims to lift up the moral standard.

The value of special libraries was discussed: "The Tax Commission," by Miss Evans, showing untiring efforts in collecting material for the legislature; "Board of public visitors," by Miss Rhodes; "State historical library publications," by Miss Hawley, all of whom gave very interesting material and suggestions.

Mrs. Dunlap, in speaking on the genealogical collection, said that Minnesota has one of the largest collections of works on genealogy and family history to be found in the United States, and that with the increase in number of patriotic societies there has grown a great demand for literature on that subject.

Dr. J. J. Dow conducted a discussion on public documents. It was considered expedient for a library to use and catalog just the bulletins that that particular community would use.

In the evening a dinner was given in the Guild Hall, following which Miss Bascom, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, gave a talk on "Book skimming." It was most encouraging to have one having had such wide and varied experience speak so favorably of skimming.

Dr. Weigle, of Carlton College, Northfield, gave the address of the evening on "The librarian as a teacher." The address was so convincing and entertaining that everyone present felt absolutely willing to be either teacher or librarian or both, if so dictated by the speaker.

On the morning of Friday, Oct. 4, was held a business meeting. The report of the nominating committee resulted in the election of Mr. J. T. Gerould, State University Library, president; Miss Harriet Howe, Minneapolis Public Library, vice-president, and Miss Arabel Martin, Minneapolis Public Library, secretary-treasurer. The committee on legislation made the following recommendations: That section 2255 be amended to read, "levy an annual tax of not more than three mills." That the law authorizing county and township extension be made more explicit, providing for a definite tax levy and a more definite mode of procedure. That the school library law be amended to authorize school boards to house the school libraries in the public libraries when better administration can thus be obtained, and also to authorize the centralization of rural school libraries in a county library. That the association support any measure for the better housing of the Historical Library and Library Commission.

ARABEL MARTIN, *Sec.-Treas.*

#### MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

At the first joint session, held in St. Louis, Oct. 24-26, 1912, Mr. Blackwelder, president of the Missouri Library Association, presided. He introduced first Mr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library, who gave the cordial address of welcome. Mr. Hanson, president of the Illinois Library Association, responded. Mr. W. L. R. Gifford, librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, added his welcome. Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library, was called upon for greetings, and he gave reminiscences of Mr. F. M. Crunden, the first librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and the only one to hold that position until Mr. Bostwick's appointment.

The only formal paper of the morning was that of Mr. G. B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., who as its representative at the meeting spoke on "How the A. L. A. can help." In this Mr. Utley outlined the many publications of the central office, and gave a comprehensive survey of its work of assistance.

Professor John Livingston Lowes, of Washington University, on Thursday evening delighted his audience with his address entitled "Shakespeare's response to what the public wants." Professor Lowes said that there were three important things to consider in studying Shakespeare: first, The playwright's public; second, The playwright himself; third, What his public wanted, which considerations he fully explained. He outlined the vogues of those days and considered the public wants of to-day where the dramatist must accept the public's vehicle and build upon it even as Shakespeare did.

On Friday morning a book symposium gave great pleasure because of the variety of subjects discussed. Miss Mary Crocker, of St. Louis, spoke of "Spanish gold," a novel by Hannay, a romance to be read and then to be forgotten. Miss Dunbar, of Macombs, Ill., spoke of "Bill, the minder," by Robinson, a book for boys, a book for mothers and a book for teachers. Miss Frances Fordice, of Sedalia, Missouri, presented the wonderful description of nature found in the "Yosemite," by John Muir, while Miss Harriet Lane, of Freeport, Ill., extracted amusing comments from "Your United States," by Arnold Bennett. Miss Mary E. Baker, of Columbia, Mo., recommended the translation of "Wagner's Nibelungen," by Oliver Huckel, and Miss Celia Miles, of Centralia, Ill., concluded the symposium with a review of the Montessori method in education.

Following the symposium, library legislation was brought to the fore. Miss Eugenia Allen, secretary of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of the Missouri Library Commission, were in charge of the program.

Mrs. Murray Nelson, a trustee of the Winnetka Public Library, read the draft of the



"Ideal library law," which had been prepared by Mr. S. S. Greeley, of the board of that library. The ideal law consisted of two parts: first, the state library and the state commission law; and second, the public library law. The chairmen had prepared beforehand a summary of the present Missouri and Illinois library laws in parallel columns, and with this in hand the delegates were able to follow the provisions in Mr. Greeley's tentative draft. The proposed law was carefully discussed, article by article, by Miss Ahern, Mr. H. G. Wilson, of Illinois, and others. It was then turned over to the trustees' section for further consideration. Mr. Purd B. Wright sent "A thought or two on library legislation," which in his absence was read by Mr. C. E. Rush, as printed elsewhere. At the conclusion of this paper, upon motion it was resolved that a standing vote be given Mr. Wright in token of appreciation of his paper. Upon motion it was also resolved that a vote of greeting be sent to Mr. Greeley from the two associations, thanking him for the outline he prepared and regretting his absence.

At the reference section Friday afternoon Mr. C. J. Barr, of Chicago, presented a paper on "The field of the purely reference library." This he divided into two branches: specialization and coöperation. Speaking especially from the viewpoint of the endowed reference library (as distinguished from the university state, proprietary, and industrial), coöperation came in the form of answers to questions and loans to other libraries. In finding the answers the problem immediately at hand is to find out where the information can best be secured, and this is now taking form in union card catalogs, in serial lists, but especially in such movements as the Boston Coöperative Information Bureau, and the Chicago Council of Library and Museum Extension.

Miss Lorena Webber, of Jacksonville, Ill., next presented the problem of "The clubwoman," who sought and asked much aid. The library might mail a copy of the bibliographies compiled to the reader of the paper. Better coöperation is secured if the librarian is consulted as to the club programs.

Philip S. Goulding, of the University of Illinois, next read his paper, entitled "The classification of literature in the University of Illinois Library," showing how the Classics, then German and now Romance have been reclassified by special schemes to suit the work of the departments, chiefly by discarding the form divisions of literature and arranging authors alphabetically in large periods. Other subjects presented for discussion were "Index to illustrations" and "The cameragraph."

The children's section, at 4 p.m., Friday, attracted a large audience to hear Mr. Percival Chubb, of St. Louis, on "The child, the school and the library." Mr. Chubb said it was necessary for all workers to see their work in the large, as the school in relation to all the other agencies, but that it was difficult to

maintain this outlook. Of the various agencies for children we find the home, the family, the school, the playground and the library among the most important. Two of these are new institutions, viz., the children's library and the supervised playground. We are witnessing in this day the disintegration of the home and the family, hence these two new institutions are arising. It is a tremendous fact in the history of civilization. We are loading the reading and the play of the child on others. The parent is disappearing and the school is staggering under the burden. The teacher and the librarian must be careful and scrupulous not to usurp the functions to be found elsewhere. There must be interplay of institutions.

The important feature in our modern institutions is the selective or protective education and environment for the young. Rousseau in his "Emile" isolated his child. This we believe is a mistake. But it is not a mistake to isolate the child in groups. We must protect the child against the common, the vulgarizing and the cheap. We must protect him against any agency which overstimulates, making him prematurely old, or a "smarty." We must protect by selective literature against what is common, such as the Sunday comic supplement, which if it cannot be abolished can at least be improved. We must protect by the quality of our literature, choosing our children's books with care. We are to-day the victims of commercialism, and books for children are being issued which can induce only mental and moral dyspepsia. Not every book should go upon our library shelves, but only those which go to make fine taste, fine manners and a fine brain. Mr. Chubb recommended that children's libraries have only 100 or at the most 200 titles, but these of the very best and many copies of them. With these and no others will it be possible for the children to feed on great things.

The function of the library as distinct from the school is consultative. This must be done with care, but it must be the aim to give the child an inkling of the great world of books. The high school to-day monopolizes the time of the boys and girls. This is wrong, and the library should be among the first to protest. The school should make the child read scrupulously, but none the less for enjoyment, leading on to the reading of great books with its culmination in the family reading circle, where not only reading, but songs and story telling, games and all the oral literature of the world should be enjoyed.

The last formal address was on Friday evening, when Mr. Henry E. Legler, of Chicago, president of the A. L. A., delivered his talk, "From title-page to colophon."

This was flavored with the love of a bibliophile for his books, and was divided into three main groups as he discussed the physical, intellectual and emotional booklover as typified in the Bibliotaph, the Bibliograph and the Bibliomaniac.

The Dibdinite was a maniac on the physical make-up, searching out the typographical errors and peculiarities which distinguish one edition from another.

The Dedication was a fruitful source of interest as showing the author's real feeling, and Mr. Legler illustrated this by many selections. From dedications the speaker passed to forms of verse, especially the archaic Provencal such as the rondel of which several examples were read. The cult of Omar next received attention. Of the Rubaiyat 200 editions have appeared in the last fifteen years, and over 1000 titles bear testimony to the interest in this poem. By comparison with many translations that of Edward Fitzgerald was shown to be still the best.

Of Bibliomaniacs, Eugene Field was thought to be a type, while Charles Lamb was spoken of as the perfect Bibliophile.

In conclusion, Mr. Legler thought it better to know one book well than many superficially. The thought beautiful in the book beautiful is a symbol of the world beautiful.

The last session was called at 10.30 a.m. Saturday morning. The paper, which was the keynote, was by Mr. C. H. Talbot, municipal reference librarian, Kansas City, on "The work of the municipal reference libraries." An effort to make the action of government more intelligent and efficient has been running along side by side with the movement for good government. The legislative reference idea may be summed up in one word, "light." It is not to stand for or against a measure, and above all things not to be made a political tool, but simply to get the facts and to let the facts speak for themselves.

Specific instances were cited when the work of various state and city legislative reference libraries had been of great aid and influence in drafting bills and saving the states and cities from expending funds unwisely. The libraries must be in touch with the officials and other public-spirited citizens in other cities. This whole movement for legislative reference work is a part of the great social awakening which has expressed itself in a multitude of forms, all of which are working to the end that this nation, these states and these cities shall be a good place to live in.

The discussion was opened by Mr. James Cunningham, librarian of the School of Mines at Rolla, Mo. He emphasized the need of up-to-date information, correspondence with experts, and that the man in charge be competent to handle information and men. The municipal reference work is "Scientific methods applied to government."

Mr. Andrew L. Bostwick, in charge of the municipal reference branch of the St. Louis Public Library, followed with an interesting account of the work in St. Louis. Again the importance of correspondence was emphasized. The exchange of the documents and reports of the city is now a function of this branch.

The discussion was not closed until Mr.

Legler was asked to tell about the function of the Civics room which is located in the Chicago Public Library.

Mr. Legler then took the chair and, assisted by Miss Mary E. Ahern, conducted the Question Box. The questions were numerous and from libraries large and small, public and university. The discussions were participated in by all and then clearly summed up by Mr. Legler and Miss Ahern.

All too soon Paul Blackwelder, president of the Missouri Library Association, announced the hour for the adjournment of the joint meeting of the Illinois and Missouri Library Associations.

#### SOCIAL FEATURES

After the first joint session at noon those of the delegates whose sex entitled them to the privileges of guests at the City Club were entertained at luncheon at that club, and immediately afterward all members of the conference were taken on a sight-seeing tour of St. Louis as guests of the various libraries of the city in parlor trolley cars. A stop was made to inspect the Cabanne Branch Library on Union Boulevard, and other branch libraries were passed en route. The delegates were entertained at tea by Mrs. George O. Carpenter, wife of the president of the Public Library Board, at their residence.

In the evening the opening staff meeting of the public library year took the form of a reception to the delegates in the library building. The guests were received in the art room on the main floor and proceeded thence upstairs to the assembly room, where they listened to Prof. Lowes' delightful address.

On the second day of the conference, the delegates and others to the number of about 200 were entertained at lunch in the library building. The lunch was prepared and served entirely by members of the staff, and was intended to illustrate the culinary possibilities of the new building. As many of the guests as possible were seated in the staff lunch room, and the rest were accommodated in the children's room at the other end of the building. The transportation of supplies was facilitated by the use of book trucks, and the affair went off as smoothly as if restaurant service were the daily duty of both building and staff.

In the evening of that day there were several private dinner parties, and afterward all repaired to the auditorium of the Second Baptist Church on King's Highway, where the public address of the conference was delivered by Mr. Legler.

The registration books of the two associations showed a total attendance of about 150 delegates. An unusual feature was the assignment of each of these to some one member of the public library staff as a guide, it being understood that this latter should be more or less responsible for the guest's welfare and enjoyment during the period of the conference. F. K. W. DRURY, Secy. I. L. A.

## MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at St. Louis, Oct. 24-26, 1912. By invitation of President Blackwelder and the Executive Board of the Missouri Library Association, this thirteenth annual meeting was held jointly with the Illinois Library Association. A full account of the joint sessions appears above.

In his opening address at the business session of the association, President Blackwelder advocated augmenting the revenues of the association by a library membership, and to establish a permanent fund to be spent later on some object which the association would consider worth while. He also advised the appointment of a committee to gather statistics and confer with trustees about sending paid delegates to the annual meeting.

Report of the treasurer showed receipts of \$93.87, expenditures of \$87, leaving a balance of \$6.87.

Miss Wagner, the chairman of the committee on Missouri bibliography, reported no progress, because of lack of funds. The committee was continued.

A committee of three was appointed to prepare a report on paying the expenses of delegates to the annual meetings, to be presented to trustees at the discretion of the incoming president.

Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, gave an interesting report at the Saturday meeting on the work and growth of the commission. A motion was made by Mr. C. E. Rush and carried that the incoming president appoint a committee of three to plan for a campaign presenting the proposition of a two-dollar institutional membership to all the libraries in the state of Missouri, said committee to report to the executive board on or before Jan. 1, 1913.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and approved.

It was resolved that the Missouri Library Association fully realizes the impossibility of properly expressing its appreciation of every effort put forth in making this joint conference of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association and the seventeenth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association a success. Thanks were expressed to the administrative heads of the St. Louis libraries, their boards of directors and staffs, to Mr. Henry E. Legler, Dr. John L. Lowes, Mr. Percival Chubb, to the officers and committees, to the press of the city, and, finally, to the people of St. Louis.

The report of the committee on nominations was: President, C. E. Rush, St. Joseph; vice-president, C. E. Miller, St. Louis; second vice-president, Miss Nancy McLachlin, Hannibal; secretary, Miss Florence Whittier, Columbia; treasurer, Miss Lula W. Wescoat, St. Louis; chairman, Miss Sula Wagner.

Letters were read from Mr. Purd B.

Wright and Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, expressing their regret because they were unable to attend the meeting. A letter was read from Mr. Rush, inviting the association to meet at St. Joseph in the early fall of 1913. This was referred to the incoming executive board.

FLORENCE WHITTIER, Secy.

## NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Lincoln, Oct. 30-31. At the first session the president spoke of the growth of the public libraries in Nebraska in the last twenty years and of the fact that one charter member had attended every meeting in that time.

A survey of Nebraska libraries was given by Miss Templeton, showing 92 libraries in the state and only four towns without libraries. Nebraska has more libraries according to the population than any other state. She spoke of the very flexible state law and of the township libraries and of the splendid outlook for 1913.

Miss Florence Waugh told of the progress made by the state institution libraries, Nebraska being unique in that she is the only state having an appropriation for the up-keep of institutional libraries. At this point an invitation was extended to the association to visit two of its institution libraries on the evening of Oct. 31, the State Penitentiary and the Orthopedic Hospital. At the penitentiary the convict librarian showed 281 readers among 375 prisoners, with a circulation of 1062 books a month, and by the immaculate condition of the library books what can be done by intelligent and careful guidance in reading. At the Orthopedic Hospital a little crippled girl and a little crippled boy showed with great pride the beautifully arranged books on the shelves and the artistic posters in the pleasant library room. This little girl told in a very pleasing manner the story of "In the desert of waiting," showing what a help she must be to her crippled companions.

Miss Lutie Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, gave a very interesting talk on "The library's place in a social survey." She commented on the fact that in the recent survey made at Pittsburgh of educational factors, the public library was absolutely omitted. She explained a very interesting chart, showing the educational value of social institutions, among them the public library. At the evening meeting Miss Stearns gave a very interesting and instructive paper, "The library militant." This was followed by a social hour. On Oct. 31, at 9 a.m., a very fine demonstration of library methods was very largely attended by the librarians from the small libraries. For librarians of larger libraries there was a round table discussion on problems of the school and larger libraries, led by Dr. W. K. Jewett.

At 2 p.m. the meeting opened with a roll call of the libraries of the state. Response was

made with short reports, giving interesting items and problems peculiar to local libraries and how they were solved. It was encouraging to note that almost without exception an increase of circulation was reported, and in many towns an increased appropriation. Miss Madelene Hillis, Omaha Public Library, gave a paper on "Popular non-fiction." She gave an annotated list of books which had proved popular and was designed to help purchase in smaller libraries.

Miss Zora Shields, Omaha High School, gave a masterly paper on "Foreign literature in translation." This covered the field in a splendid and thorough manner, including Danish, Swedish, German, French, Italian, Spanish novelists. *BLANCHE HAMMOND, Secy.-Treas.*

#### NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The N. D. Library Association held its seventh annual meeting in Mayville, October 1 and 2. The sessions opened Tuesday afternoon with an address by the president of the association, Mr. R. A. Nestos, of Minot. His subject was "The cooperation between the library association and the library commission." After giving a brief historical resumé of the commission's work in North Dakota, he made urgent demands that the library commission and the library association join together in a great campaign of education throughout the state, a campaign that would stir the people of the state to an appreciation of the value of good reading and the value of a reasonable number of well-selected books placed within reach of every citizen of the state.

Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secretary of the N. D. Library Commission, spoke on "A night's repose." This proved to be an interesting comparison of the number of books, circulation and financial condition of the various libraries of the state. Helpful suggestions resulted in the discussion which followed.

The afternoon's program closed with a paper on "The library as a social center," given by Miss Anna Sprung, of Devil's Lake.

At the evening meeting, Dr. A. E. Bostwick, of St. Louis, gave a very interesting address on the subject, "Mal-employment in the library." "In our busy hours," he said, "it is well for us to ask ourselves if we are really doing something worth while, and if our library is a real potent force for high ideals in our community."

Wednesday's session opened with a paper by Miss Margaret Greene, of Minot, on "How to reach the schools." Following this were held the round-table, public libraries' and trustees' section (conducted by Miss Amy G. Bosson, of Fargo), and the college section (conducted by Mr. C. W. Sumner, of Grand Forks, vice-president of the association) meetings.

In the afternoon, an entertaining address was given by Prof. F. H. Koch, of the N. D.

State University, on "The influence of the drama in modern literature."

The program closed with a talk by Dr. O. G. Libby, of Grand Forks, on "New books worth while, 1911-12," along the lines of history, biography and travel.

Everyone voted the meeting a great success, and felt that this success was due not only to the program furnished, but also to the courtesy and hospitality so widely shown by the citizens of Mayville.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. R. A. Nestos, Minot; vice-president, Mr. C. W. Sumner, Grand Forks; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice M. Paddock, Jamestown.

Executive Board: Dr. Max Bott, Fargo; Miss Bessie R. Baldwin, Williston; and officers, ALICE M. PADDOCK, Secy.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual convention of the Ohio Library Association was held at Newark, Oct. 21-24, 1912, the smaller sessions in the parish house of Trinity Episcopal Church, the general sessions in the High School auditorium.

Monday afternoon was devoted to the first small libraries session. Miss Beatrice Kelly, Steubenville, discussed "Selection of fiction for a small library, emphasizing the difference of standards of choice between the town whose readers are largely of the leisure class and the town where the tired, engrossed workmen compose the largest reading element. In selection of books, choose first for education, and, second, fiction. Consider the wants of the people, of what they are capable, and then take into consideration the book itself. In limiting financial expenditure, don't cut down the books in the department where most of the people go.

Mr. Herbert Hirshberg, Cleveland Public Library, discussed in part his list of "Suggested reference books for a small library," giving the nature and relative value of each book very clearly. This list is very helpful, especially to the librarian who must choose her books from catalogs alone, and it may be obtained for ten cents from Miss Mirpah G. Blair, O. S. U. Library, Columbus, O.

The first general session, Monday evening, opened with an address of welcome by C. W. Montgomery, president of the Newark Library Board, and a response by Miss Burnite, president of the O. L. A. Mrs. Pauline Steinem, representing the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, chose as her subject "The signification of the woman's movement," cleverly surveying woman's development from early times to the present. A reception in the High School corridors followed.

At the opening of the small libraries session, Tuesday morning, Miss G. M. Walton, librarian of Michigan Normal College, Ypsilanti, read a delightful paper on "The friend-



ly book." "We are admonished not to put new wine into old bottles, but, fortunately, there is no admonition against old wine in new bottles—and friendliness is certainly the richest of wine, both in men and in books. I believe we all love best to mark the passing years by the friends they bring us, and it were a barren year that brings not one more friend; and so with our friendly books, which, like all friendships, fill our lives with genial warmth and gratitude. Among the oldest and dearest of my friendly books is the 'Life and letters of Lord Macaulay.' I have continued reading for nearly thirty-five years the life of Bishop Wilberforce, undoubtedly for twenty-five years the greatest figure in the English Church. And Thackeray, there is no one book which stands for him, save, perhaps, the dear little old brown volume of letters to the Brookfields. Finally, it is my most cordial hope that we may all turn our attention more and more with restful, tender and grateful hearts to our blessed friendly books."

Mr. Hirshberg followed with the second part of his discussion of reference books, after which the trustees' section withdrew to take up questions of library support, proportionate expenditure for services and books, library hours for opening, the librarian's schedule and vacation, etc., under the direction of Washington T. Porter, chairman.

Miss Mary E. Downey gave the report of the committee on interrelation of libraries, emphasizing especially the exchange of duplicate magazines and of such tools as special lists, indexes, etc. This committee exhibited at the convention bulletins and picture posters which may be borrowed upon application to the committee.

On Tuesday a trip was made to Granville by trolley, where the members of the association were the guests of Dean Leveridge and the Shepardson faculty at Stone Hall, Dennison University.

At the general session, Tuesday evening, Dr. F. L. Heeter, superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools, spoke on "Old-fashioned and new-fashioned education." The library of the new day must recognize the changed conditions to find its true place. It must carry to the homes a larger education than the schools can provide.

Wednesday morning opened with the report of Miss Downey, library organizer, in which she gave a summary of her four-years' work, as far as statistics can show: 804 visits; met board members 194 times; made 154 addresses; tax support levied for 51 libraries; 40 new buildings completed, under construction or promised; 24 libraries have new rooms provided for their use; standard charging systems installed in 38 libraries; 51 libraries classified, labeled and arranged; accessioning supervised in 18 libraries; 35 librarians attended summer schools; 76 students in long-course schools; 5 state institution libraries organized; 24 district meetings held,

attendance 676; 29 addresses before teachers' institutes.

Mr. Root then moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried: "The librarians of Ohio, in convention assembled, desire to affirm their conviction that the library agencies of the state, as a part of its educational system, ought not to be affected by changes made for political reasons. We desire in particular to express to Miss Mary E. Downey our regret at the loss of her services to the state. We put on record our great appreciation of her wise and effective work, and hope that her future field of labor will be within the borders of our state."

Mr. Brett moved that the report of the library organizer be adopted, and that the secretary be instructed to send a copy to the Ohio Library Commission, with a copy of Mr. Root's resolution, which was carried.

Miss Emma Graham, chairman of the necrology committee, reported the death of Mr. J. W. McClymonds, a trustee and generous friend of the Massillon Public Library, and that of Mr. Earhart, of Franklin.

The report of the legislative committee was given by Mr. Brett, who outlined plans for legislation putting libraries on a sounder basis as a part of the general educational system, providing improved methods of taxation for county libraries, and old-age pensions for librarians.

Miss Mirpah Blair reported for the membership committee that the association now consists of 431 active members, 2 life, 6 associate, 10 club, and 8 library members.

In giving "Some standard novels for a small library," Miss Sophie Collman, of Cincinnati, recalled many old favorites to memory, with apt description and interesting comment. Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, Cleveland, took up in detail "Some less-known novels for a small library," dividing them into groups by subjects.

The college section, George F. Strong, chairman, held separate meetings on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Miss Marie Hammond was elected temporary secretary.

The first paper presented concerned "The instruction of students in the use of the library," by S. J. Brandenburg. He briefly outlined the one-hour course in library methods given at Miami University during the current year. Mr. Strong gave a talk about the work, with the students, on library methods at Adelbert College. Prof. R. B. Miller, of Ohio Wesleyan, spoke of two lectures given on cataloging and reference work in a course called "Orientation," given the current year before the freshmen. A department of bibliography, giving three courses, is listed at the Ohio State University, but only two of these are given. In the College of Agriculture, six sections, with different problems, form the course in library methods.

The second problem, "The encouragement of gifts," by Mrs. Kate Shepard-Hines, em-



phasized the necessity of reaching the alumni as possible donors at commencement time, or, better yet, through the college publications. It was noted that the non-graduate alumni form a very enthusiastic body to whom appeal may be made, and also that the gifts to a college library are always of value and meet a certain demand. Mrs. Hines spoke of completing old files of college publications, of demanding one bound volume of every publication issued by the students. A discussion followed concerning the acknowledgment of gifts, such as a short notice in the annual report of the library, making a special book-plate showing the donor, the admirable nuisance of placing books in special alcoves, and marking the outside labels. Following this came the discussion of "Methods in binding and repairing," by Florence Dunham. Reinforced bindings, books bought in publishers' bindings and rebound, those bought in the sheets and bound by Chivers came up for special notice.

In the second college session, Mr. C. W. Reeder was chosen chairman. Continuity of plans for the college section as a help to the small libraries was discussed. The next problem to be taken up was "The employment of student assistants," given by Miss Minnie M. Orr. Methods of choosing assistants, work assigned and compensation, were brought up.

Mr. C. W. Reeder took up the subject, "Reference work for the Ohio Constitutional Convention." During the sessions of the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention, in Columbus, 1912, the library of the Ohio State University was engaged in extensive reference work for the convention. Collections were made of all literature on subjects that were to come up for consideration. The members had access to a collection of books placed by the library in the secretary's office, and to the resources of the library itself. Bibliographies were compiled. The library is planning to issue a bibliography which will include a list of the state constitutions, journals, proceedings and debates of state conventions, a list of the publications of the Fourth Ohio Convention, a list of publications issued during the campaign and those imported for use in the special election.

"Record and exchange of duplicates," by A. S. Root, constituted the third problem presented. The plan of procedure in the treatment of records was outlined and methods of disposal of duplicates given. Mrs. Adaline Merrill's "A recent bibliography" was a discussion of the A. L. A. catalog, 1904-1911. Mr. A. S. Oko, in his paper, "A recent work in philosophy," gave a review of Fritz Mauthner's "Beiträge zu einer kritik der sprache," and his "Wörterbuch der Philosophie."

A report was given by Mr. Brandenburg on the A. L. A. meeting at Ottawa.

At the general session, Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Root reported the work of the library and school committee. After corre-

spondence on the subject with Ohio colleges and normal schools, the committee made the following recommendations:

1. That the committee be instructed during the coming year to prepare in somewhat full outline a course suitable for normal school, college and university use for a class meeting at least two periods a week for not less than one-half year.

2. That the association reaffirm its belief in the importance of such courses in universities, colleges and normal schools, and urge upon the authorities of these institutions the speedy introduction of such courses.

3. That the association recommend, in view of the impossibility at present of obtaining such instruction in the normal schools and colleges of the state, that individual libraries endeavor to make arrangement, whenever possible, with the boards of education of their towns and cities, whereby some special teacher shall receive training in this work in the local library, with a view to the immediate introduction of such instruction in the school system of the state.

In his delightful address, whose tone was indicated by the title of "Much love and some knowledge of books," Mr. Legler viewed collections of books from the standpoint of the individual, rather than community ownership. He was enabled thus to indicate the allurements that come from perfect freedom of choice in the reading of many books and in the treasured possession of a few.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. Alexander Johnson, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, discussed "The place of a public library in a modern community" very inspiringly. The work of a library should be directed toward five ends: first, that of general education, supplementing the school; second, specialized education, where technical works beyond the individual purse should be provided for the workman; third, the reference library department; fourth, recreation; and fifth, general culture, the goal toward which the other aims tend, yet for which they are not to be sacrificed.

At the final session, Thursday morning, the question of A. L. A. affiliation was taken up, and an amendment is to be voted upon at the next meeting, by which the necessary dues can be paid from the treasury.

The nominating committee had presented the following list of officers for the coming year, who were elected unanimously: President, Miss Mary E. Downey; first vice-president, W. F. Sewall; second vice-president, H. S. Hirshberg; third vice-president, Miss Corinne A. Metz; secretary, Miss Lyle Harter; treasurer, Miss Mirpah G. Blair.

Mr. J. H. Newman, state librarian, addressed the convention, and expressed his desire to be of service to the libraries of the state. Miss Mercer, of the Mansfield Library, invited the association to hold its next meeting in Mansfield.

In making her report of the committee on women's clubs, Mrs. Eliza Rankin, Newark, told of the cooperation of clubs in the organization and support of libraries, and in the preparation of some standard study outlines.

After the report of the committee on library training, the convention was adjourned, leaving fresh inspiration and friendly memories.

LOUISA K. FAST, *Secy.*

#### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held at St. Albans Oct. 2. The morning session was given up to the routine business. The general theme of the afternoon meeting was the consideration of the needs of the small libraries. The first three papers on "Rousing a small library" and "Raising funds" were given by Mrs. Guy Wilson, of Bethel, Mrs. Charles Webster, of Swanton, and Miss Minnie Rice, of Castleton. Various ways were suggested—dinners, fairs, miles of pennies, lawn parties, etc. The most novel way spoken of was the selling of a hearse belonging to private individuals, which brought in \$60. All agreed that one of the best ways to keep up the interest in the library was through the local paper.

Miss Angie Melden, of Bennington, in her paper on "Essentials in technicalities," advocated the doing away of many technicalities that are so dear to the librarian and simplifying all library work. Miss Eleanor Eggleston, of Manchester, brought some of the post-card bulletins used in her work with children, each bulletin representing one subject. Both Miss Eggleston and Miss Stewart, of Bristol, spoke of the advantage of having an exhibition of the children's school work in the library and also collections made by the boys and girls, as arrow heads, stamps, etc.

Miss Alice Blanchard, of Montpelier, gave an interesting account of the work with the schools in the Seattle library, a teacher being able to do much more in directing a child's reading than a librarian. A part of the school work was the training of the children in the use of the library, each teacher taking her class to the library.

At the evening session Miss Sarah Pomeroy, of Worcester, Mass., gave a travel talk on "Gala days in London."

On Oct. 3 was Vermont Library Commission Day, and the program was opened at 9 o'clock with an address by Mrs. A. P. Riker, of Rutland, on "One of Vermont's special library collections." This was the H. H. Baxter Memorial Library at Rutland, which contains many antique books and pictures, one book in particular being published in 1492, and this with its ancient binding made an interesting subject for study. "Nature study and the library" was the subject of papers by Miss Jennison, of St. Albans, and Miss Kidder, of Burlington. A plea to make a library more of an institution not only for book lovers

but for lovers of nature and the habits of old mother earth. Miss Griffith, of Danby, read a paper on "A shelf of good books," one written by Miss Clark, of Middlebury, on "Country life and its advantages," was read, and the meeting was brought to a close by an interesting address on the meeting of the A. L. A. at Ottawa.

ELIZARETH C. HILLS, *Secy.*

#### Library Clubs

##### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the assembly room of the Public Library, Thursday, Nov. 14, and was a most enjoyable evening. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library, addressed the club on "The art of rereading." According to Dr. Bostwick, pure literature is an appeal to the emotions, and he suggests rereading as a test. As an example he cited a personal experience with three verses, the reading of which brought tears to his eyes—no matter how many times he read them, whether amidst the press of business or the gayest scene, the effect was the same. Among the many good ideas Dr. Bostwick left with us was the thought that three well-thumbed books of the attic formed a library in the truer sense of the word than the priceless collections made by financiers. In speaking of the change of taste in reading which comes to everyone with the passing years, the lecturer urged us not to discard our old favorites, but to always give them a place on our shelves. He himself was reading and enjoying at the present time the books of Arnold Bennett, but he was not sure that they would be his choice 20 years from now. Many booksellers contend that the public libraries are stumbling blocks to their business. Dr. Bostwick holds just the reverse to be true. He says the libraries are places where the people may learn what books they desire to purchase, and he thinks the librarian should urge people to own books and should aid them in every way possible to a wise selection. In connection with the choosing of books, however, the speaker thought a person should be himself—"Better acknowledge poor taste than be a hypocrite." In closing Dr. Bostwick spoke of the French adage, "Old wine, old friends, old books," saying that the wine might turn to vinegar, the friends might prove faithless, but the books would always remain the same.

About 200 persons were present at the reading of this delightful paper, and had the pleasure of meeting the writer and expressing to him their appreciation.

HELEN HUTCHINSON, *Secy.*

##### MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The Milwaukee Library Club held its first meeting of the season on the evening of Nov. 8, in the lecture room of the Milwaukee Pub-

lie Library. Mr. J. B. Davis, principal of the Central High School of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave an enlightening talk on "Vocational direction and the library." "Vocational direction" as distinguished from "Vocational education" refers to the guidance of high school pupils in the selection of a life work, and the correlation of their studies along this line, the object being not so much the absolute determining of a pupil's career as the prevention of his aimless drifting through school and into some misfit occupation. The talk was very suggestive in showing a field in which the librarian has infinite opportunity for helpfulness.

In accordance with a constitutional amendment adopted at the meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club in May, 1912, but three meetings a year will hereafter be held: one in the fall, one in the winter, and one in the spring. On these evenings the public library will close at 8 o'clock, to enable all members of the staff to be present at the meetings.

LILLIAN M. CARTER, Secy.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The regular November meeting of the New York Library Club was held Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, under the joint auspices of the New York Peace Society and the New York Library Club, Mr. F. C. Hicks, president, in the chair. After the acceptance of the minutes of the October meeting as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November and the election of a list of 23 new members headed by Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hicks announced as subject the "Relation of libraries to the peace movement," and introduced President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, who spoke on "The contemporary peace movement."

#### PRESIDENT BUTLER'S ADDRESS

Dr. Butler said, in part, that the special purpose of what he wished to say on the contemporary peace movement would be in the line of practical suggestions on the relation between libraries and the peace movement. As the peace movement is now highly organized and has seized hold of the imagination of the world, its literature has become very large, and librarians should know of this literature.

There are three centers of information and activity for this movement—the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, at Washington; Bureau of International de la paix, at Berne, Switzerland, and the Office Central des Associations Internationales at Brussels. Each of these centers is performing a special line of work and each issues valuable publications.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, founded in 1910, is the chief center of propaganda. Its principal publication is a *Yearbook*, the first volume of which was issued in 1911, which is general in scope, and divisional publications to be issued in the near

future will deal with special activities of the different sections of the endowment. It is the chief single source of information on the peace movement, and contains lists of names, outlines of work both here and abroad, reports and statistics of results accomplished, bibliographical information, etc. It is distributed free.

The Bureau International at Berne arranges for peace congresses, prepares programs, etc., and oversees the various activities started at these congresses. It is assembling as complete a collection as possible of documents dealing with the peace movement, arbitration and questions of international politics. The bureau issues two publications, a fortnightly bulletin, *Correspondence bimensuelle*, and the *Annuaire du mouvement pacifiste*. The Office Centrale, at Brussels, has a different object. It is intended to be the central organizing point of all international organizations, and its objects are to assist these to do more effective work, to develop international documentation and to give such documents a permanent and systematic character. Its principal publication is the very extensive *Annuaire de la vie internationale*, a great mine of information on some 300 international undertakings. The present edition is that of 1908-09, but a new edition is in press.

In discussing the periodical literature of the subject, President Butler mentioned four titles as of the first importance. The *Advocate of Peace*, Washington, is an excellent journal for general peace news, and is the only important American journal. *Die Friedens-warte*, Vienna, Berlin and Leipzig, is an influential journal, much quoted by the European press, and especially useful for information about German and Austrian affairs. *La paix par le droit*, Paris, is a monthly publication, influential, good for news notes, etc. The principal English publication is the *Arbitrator*, a monthly journal.

After the periodicals come the pamphlets, of which there are four sets which should be in all libraries. These are distributed free on application. These are: (1) American Association for International Conciliation, Publications nos. 1-62, containing important papers, documents, translations, lists of books, etc.; (2) Publications of the World's Peace Foundation, Boston, including both reprints of classics and new articles; (3) the pamphlets issued by the Verband für International Verständigung, of similar character to the above; and (4) the less frequent but valuable publications of La Conciliation Internationale, Paris.

The library which has the Carnegie year book, the *Annuaire de la vie internationale*, the four journals and the four sets of pamphlets is well equipped, but other necessary publications are accounts of the Hague Conferences, especially "The two Hague conferences," by W. I. Hull, and "The Hague peace

conferences," by J. B. Scott. The "Syllabus on international conciliation," by David Starr Jordan and E. J. Krehbiel, published by the World's Peace Foundation, Boston, furnishes an excellent bibliographic guide to the whole field.

In conclusion President Butler spoke of some of the definite results accomplished by the peace movement, mentioning, especially, the happy influence on the strained relations between England and Germany produced by the translation of Lord Haldane's address on the German people, delivered at Oxford, 1911. This speech, although sympathetic and appreciative, had passed quite unnoticed in Germany until the Carnegie endowment arranged to have it translated and distributed to 300,000 German addresses.

#### OTHER PAPERS

President Hicks then introduced the second speaker, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, secretary of the New York Peace Society, who spoke on the "Library and the peace problem." Professor Dutton said that the aim of all education is idealistic—not the accumulation of facts but the development of character. This is the common aim of both the school and the library. The library can give valuable coöperation by furnishing for the teacher's use information and inspirational material on the peace movement and its many allied topics, so that the teachers may in turn interpret this important subject matter to the pupils. Fruitful fields for such treatment are: wars, racial, religious and economic; inter-racial problems; religious toleration; interdependence through trade and commerce; intellectual freedom through education art, science, medicine, surgery and agriculture; the moral advance of the world; humanitarian movements; health, poverty, intemperance; international organizations, representative government, the influence for peace of the federation of labor, and the responsibility of the United States as leader. For much of this subject matter the Jordan and Krehbiel syllabus is the best source of bibliographic information.

Mr. Paul Brockett, representing the Smithsonian Institution, then presented an interesting paper on "International exchange and loan of books," tracing the history of this phase of internationalism from the year 1694, when the Royal Library of France exchanged its duplicate volumes for new books printed in foreign countries, through 1800, when the American Philosophical Society entered upon a system of exchange with foreign societies, and 1840, when Vattermar secured state and federal legislation on the subject, down to the present highly organized international exchange of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Brockett described fully the practical working, the present system and the results obtained so far and discussed possibilities of greater development in the future.

In the absence of Professor Adolf C. von Noé, of the University of Chicago, his paper on "International Bureaus of Information" was read by Miss Harriet B. Prescott, of Columbia University. This paper described briefly the important international bibliographical work carried on by the institute for the bibliography of social sciences, jurisprudence, medicine and technology recently established at Berlin, mentioned the work of the well-known Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, and described at some length the new organization called Die Brücke, just established at Munich, and its many projects for the collection and dissemination of bibliographical information.

After a brief discussion of the papers, a vote of thanks to the speakers of the afternoon and to the trustees of the church was passed and the meeting adjourned.

ISAIDORE G. MUDGE, Secy.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the winter of 1912-1913 was held at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1912. The president, Mr. Ernest Spofford, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, made a short address of welcome, and after the usual routine of business had been disposed of, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. George Maurice Abbot, librarian and treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, who read a paper entitled "A short history of the Library Company of Philadelphia" to a large audience of librarians, many from nearby cities and towns.

Mr. Abbot said that the beginning of the Library Company of Philadelphia was largely owing to the "Junto," a club formed by Benjamin Franklin for literary and scientific discussion, the reading of original essays, etc., and called "a club of mutual improvement." Franklin, in his autobiography, says he "started his first project of a public nature by having the great Scrivener Brockden draw up proposals for a subscription library." "Some fifty subscribers were procured at 50 shillings each, and 10 shillings a year for 50 years, the term the company was to continue. A charter was afterwards obtained, the company having been increased to 100, and this was the mother of all the North American subscription libraries, now so numerous." "The instrument of association" was dated July 1, 1731. Among the original shareholders were Thomas Hopkinson, father of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This share was handed down four generations, and is now the property of Christ Church. The third signer was Benjamin Franklin, whose share is now owned by Thomas Henson Bache. "Other original shares are still owned by the descendants of those who first signed the articles of association."



The first meeting of the board of directors was held Nov. 8, 1731, at the home of Nicholas Scull. In 1732 the first list of books was ordered, and many of these books are still in the library. The librarian was "to permit any civil gentleman to peruse the books of the library in the library room, but shall not lend to or suffer to be taken out of the library by any person who is not a subscribing member any of the said books, Mr. James Logan only excepted."

In 1769 the Union Library was merged in the Library Company. In 1774 and 1791 there were meetings of Congress in Philadelphia, and the members during those periods were permitted to use the library. Afterwards, "in obedience to the commands of the President of the United States," a letter of thanks was received, signed Tobias Lear, secretary.

After the battle of Trenton and Princeton, 1777, a large number of sick soldiers were quartered in the library. "The books during that period were procured by applying at the house of the librarian, upon a written request." The hours at which the library was open were from one o'clock until sunset.

In 1792 the library became the trustees for the Loganian Library. At this time (1912) the Loganian collection contains some 15,000 volumes, which are kept at the Ridgway Branch. At the present time there are 237,677 volumes in the library and over 900 members. Mr. Abbot said that much credit and praise is due to Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, who, as librarian at the time of the Civil War, carried the library through a most trying period. "Mr. Smith managed, in spite of the hard times, to buy the best publications of the day, and I am often struck with the fact, when I have had occasion to use books of that period, that the librarian of the 'war time' had purchased wisely, under very unusual circumstances."

At the close of Mr. Abbot's address, a rising vote of thanks was given, and the hope expressed that the paper might at some future time appear in print in its entirety.

The usual reception followed after the meeting.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secy.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Caroline D. Flanner, '10, has resigned as cataloger in the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, to accept a position in the Documents Office, Washington, D. C.

Margaret M. White, '11, has been appointed assistant librarian of Swarthmore College.

Ida L. Wolf, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Ia.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The juniors have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Henry E. Legler on the "Affiliations possible to the large city library," and of meeting him and Miss Caroline E. Burnite at a school reception. Miss Burnite gave two lectures to the seniors taking the course for children's librarians, on the "Furnishing and decorating of the children's room," and on "Extension work with children." Miss Mabel R. Haines, now connected with the Children's Aid Society, has spoken to them on "Child immigration," and they have spent a morning at Ellis Island, witnessing the reception and handling of a boatload of Italian immigrants.

The students of the administration course have had two talks from Mr. Lockwood, bursar of the New York Public Library, on the financial statement and the budget of a library, and the students themselves have prepared both, as well as handed in an imaginary annual report for criticism. This class and the one in advanced cataloging have had a morning of visits to the Library Bureau, Art Metal Construction Co., Yawman & Erbe, Globe-Wernicke Co., etc., looking at library furniture and supplies.

The juniors have been sent to the printery and the Tapley bindery in two sections of some twenty-six persons each (including some partial students), in order to make the visit more profitable. The Tapley bindery very courteously invited both parties of visitors to luncheon, under the auspices of its welfare department.

The seniors gave a Hallowe'en party the evening of October 30, as the evening most convenient for them, in view of their branch work. The faculty and juniors thoroughly enjoyed their position as guests. This was the first strictly senior function.

Junior lectures for the coming month are scheduled as follows: Herman Rosenthal (New York Public Library), "Golden age of Russian literature"; Dr. C. C. Williamson (New York Public Library), "Literature of economics, and of sociology (two hours will be given to each lecture, with an intermission of ten minutes, since the lecture is to outline the field of the subject as well as give its literature)"; C. G. Leland (Board of Education), "The New York public school system"; W. P. Trent (Columbia University), "Daniel Defoe"; Alice Stevens (Brooklyn Girls' High School), "Making history interesting"; Merle St. C. Wright (New York City), "Poetry of the present and future"; Miss L. E. Stearns (Wisconsin Library Commission), "Some western phases of library work, and the work of the Wisconsin Library Commission" (two lectures).

Seniors have lectures scheduled (in chronological order) as follows: (2) Albert Shiels "New York public schools," "The public school curriculum, and New York night schools and work with adults" (two lec-



tures); (2) J. H. Fedeler (New York Public Library), "Heating, lighting and ventilating of libraries"; (1) Ruth S. Granniss (Grolier Club Library), "What makes old books interesting"; (1) Henrietta Bartlett (New York City), "The study of bibliography"; (3) Anna C. Tyler (New York Public Library), "History and theory of story telling"; (1) Sarah H. Harlow (Botanical Gardens Library), "Literature of botany"; (2) W. Dawson Johnston (Columbia Univ.), "College library administration"; (3) Mrs. Mary K. Simkovich (University Settlement), "Life of the city child," (1) "Literature of astronomy"; (2) F. C. Hicks (Columbia University), "Newspaper publicity for libraries"; (3) Anna C. Tyler (New York Public Library), "Picture bulletins," and continuation of lectures on children's books.

(1) For students of advanced cataloging and reference.

(2) For students of administration.

(3) For children's librarians.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual reception of the Graduates' Association to the incoming class took place on Oct. 31 in the north class-room, which rugs, flowers and hangings transformed into a fitting background for the occasion. Eighty-four graduates were present. Nineteen classes were represented, and only 1897, 1901 and 1905 were entirely absent.

A map has recently been prepared showing the geographical distribution of the 285 graduates of the school who are in active library work. There are 113 in Greater New York, 19 in New England, 14 in New York state, 14 in New Jersey, 16 in Pennsylvania, 15 in the southern states, 62 in the middle west (of which 16 are in Ohio), 25 on the Pacific coast, 4 in Canada, 3 in Europe, and 1 special student in China.

The class had the privilege of hearing a talk on librarianship as a profession, which Mr. Legler made at the October meeting of the Long Island Library Club, and had also an informal talk from him the next day on the extension work of the Chicago Public Library.

The first of the regular course of lectures was given by Dr. Frank P. Hill Nov. 12.

Mr. Louis O'Neill, librarian of the Government Library of Porto Rico, having been given two months' leave of absence for the purpose of studying library methods in this country, applied for admission to the school. Believing that he could accomplish more in that time by taking the course which we are giving the apprentices of the Brooklyn Public Library, permission was obtained from Dr. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, for Mr. O'Neill to enter their class.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

The marriage of Kathrine Rutherford, '06, until recently assistant in the Osterhout Li-

brary, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been announced, to Mr. George Cady, of Chicago.

Nellie J. Shields, '11, was married in Pittsburgh, Sept. 27, to Mr. Montgomery Sleeth.

Katharine P. Ferris, '12, has been made acting head of the circulating department of the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) P. L.

Elizabeth Forgeus, '12, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Flushing branch, Queens Borough P. L.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

On October 30, Simmons College celebrated its tenth anniversary. During that time the college has grown from 149 to 935 students.

The courses of study are conducted as hitherto, with the exception of the course in continental literature, which is this year conducted by the instructors of the several language departments.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

##### Class of 1912

Aldrich, Caroline E., is in charge of the work with children in the Newton P. L.

Babcock, Florence, is an assistant in the library of the Congregational House, Boston.

Basset, Elsie, is a member of the staff of Clark Univ. L.

Becker, Margaret E., is an assistant in Worcester County Law L.

Blanchard, Jessie L., is an assistant in the Williams College L.

Bosworth, Harriet, is an assistant in the cataloging department of the Conn. State L.

Charlton, Alice, after doing temporary cataloging in the Newton P. L., has now begun work as assistant in the cataloging department in the Univ. of Minn.

Cummins, Catherine, is an assistant in the children's department of the Cleveland P. L. Eveleth, Lucy M., has become an assistant in the Williams College L.

Galarneau, Aldina A. L., has joined the staff of the Conn. State L.

Gross, Rebecca S., is assistant in the library of the School for Social Workers, Simmons College.

Henderson, Marie E., assistant during the summer in the recataloging of the Framingham (Mass.) Town L.; September 1 she joined the staff of the Johns Hopkins Univ. L.

Penney, Clara, is an assistant in the Univ. of Maine L.

Plympton, Ruth H., is an assistant in the publication office of Harvard Univ.

Pratt, Catharine, is cataloging in the Vermont State L.

Ridlon, Margaret, has joined the staff of Williams College L.

Smith, Mirian S., acted as assistant in the summer library class of Simmons College.

Afterwards she became an assistant in the library of M. I. T.

Stephens, Alice G., has become an assistant in the cataloging department in the Ohio State Univ. L.

Talbot, Mary L., has been working for the Massachusetts Library Commission.

Whitney, Elinor, has become assistant to the director of physical training, Simmons College. MARY E. ROBBINS.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was well represented at the meeting of the Ohio Library Association held in Newark, Oct. 21-24. A reunion and luncheon of the alumni were held at the Hotel Sherwood Tuesday with at least one member present from each class. Mr. Brett, Miss Eastman, Miss Burnite, Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Mr. Strong, and Professor Root represented the faculty, and Mr. Legler was the guest of the occasion.

On Nov. 12 the faculty gave their annual reception for the class of 1913. A large number of alumni and friends were present.

#### ALUMNI NEWS

Edith C. Lawrence, '09, cataloger in the California State L., has resigned to accept the position of cataloger in the Univ. of Chicago L.

Mabel M. Hawthorne, '11, assistant in the Univ. of Washington L., has resigned to accept a similar position in the Oahu College L., Honolulu.

Elizabeth Richards, '11, assistant in the cataloging and reference department of the Cincinnati P. L., has resigned to accept the position of cataloger in the Association Library of Honolulu.

Eva Morris, '12, has been appointed an assistant in the stations department of the Cleveland P. L.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

### Reviews

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Notice des documents exposés à la Section des cartes, par Léon Vallée, conservateur-adjoint, chef de la Section des cartes. Extrait de la Revue des Bibliothèques, nos. 4-6, Avril-Juin, 1912. Deuxième édition revue et augmentée. 65 p. 8°. Paris, Librairie Ancienne Honore Champion, éditeur, 1912.

M. Léon Vallée, whose "Catalogue des plans de Paris," published in 1908, has become an authoritative work on the subject, has in his list titled some of the cartographical rarities in the Bibliothèque Nationale. From the high standard expected in such a work by the American student, the list is bibliographically a disappointment, although proper appreciation should be shown of the author's desire to make this material known to the world.

The notes are short and few, especially in

describing such rarities as the Cabot map of the world of 1544, Vaulx' Terres Neufves . . . 1584, and the French map of Marquette of 1672.

Instead of the rare map of the Philippines of 1734, by Pedro Murillo Velarde, described by Gabriel Marcel, a copy of which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, a small reproduction is listed in title 278, taken from Juan de la Concepción's work, entitled "Historia general de Philipinas, 1788," which is not so stated. Title 24, Francesco Camocio's rare work, entitled "Isole famose . . ." [1571-1572], which when complete is in eighty-eight maps, is here given without title and with only fifty-seven maps. Many other examples might be given of a like indifference to bibliographical information.

The list describes three hundred and forty-five items, including about forty-four portolan charts, among which are examples of the works of Vesconte, Roselli, Agnese, Oliva and others, with various globes and miscellaneous books. At the end is an author and geographical subject index, but no title list.

The vast and important cartographical rarities of the Bibliothèque Nationale can hardly be described in such a short list, and we trust that it is only preliminary to a more exhaustive study. P. LEE PHILLIPS.

BUSINESS BOOK BUREAU. What to read on business. N. Y., Business Book Bureau, 1912. 169 p. 12°, 50 c.

This book is one of the most important contributions to business literature so far published. It is in fact the only bibliography with annotations that is fairly complete, and the value of this can be appreciated only by those who have tried to keep up with the literature of business. George B. Hotchkiss, of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, says in the introduction: "A dozen years ago a business man could hardly have put his hand on a single practical treatise that would have helped him to do his daily work more economically or profitably. Several hundred are at his command now." More startling than this is the statement that "75 per cent. have been published within the past five years."

The difficulty of keeping up with the ever-increasing volume of business literature is increased by the fact that much of it is not listed in the *Publishers' Weekly* or *U. S. Catalog*. The *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, Pt. 1, Group 1, is the only complete guide to business literature. Much that is published, however, is of little value; titles are often misleading, and it is difficult to get books on approval when they are published by individuals or small companies.

Business literature can no longer be ignored. This catalog of 169 pages is a convincing argument of its value to anyone who examines it carefully. The Business Book Bureau will see to it that the business world

knows of this catalog, and why should not public libraries see to it that they are ready to meet this demand? Is the literature for scientists, artists, or children of so much more importance to the taxpayer of a city that no money can be spared for business literature? Publishers of business books have told me that public libraries are not interested in business literature. This must be because they are not awake to the importance and significance of what has been published in the past five years in the business world.

"What to read on business" is divided into three parts. Part 1, business efficiency, management and methods, advertising and selling. Part 2, corporations, banking, real estate, insurance and finance. Part 3, accounting, book-keeping, and commercial law. The books are ranged alphabetically by title under 33 divisions. We regret the compiler did not see the necessity of an alphabetical subject index. The book, however, possesses an admirable author and title index. We note the omission under banking of the publications of the National Monetary Commission—probably the most valuable banking literature in the English language. Under financial periodicals the omission of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is also to be regretted. The price of Moody's is given at \$10 instead of \$15, and no mention is made of the monthly supplement. Books on stenography and commercial correspondence might well have been included and the lists of periodicals made more complete, but these are all minor criticisms. The book deserves the highest praise and should find a place in all public libraries. As a bibliography of an important subject and as a guide in purchasing it is of great value.

SARAH B. BALL.

DANA, John Cotton. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. Part V., The school department; section 5, Course of study for normal school pupils on literature for children, by Julia S. Harron, Corinne Bacon, and J. C. Dana. Woodstock, Vt., The Elm Tree Press, 1912. 134 p.

Those librarians who are interested in the study of the curriculum for normal school instruction in library subjects will find this pamphlet a most suggestive and valuable addition to the rather scanty material at present available.

Indeed, so clearly is the subject developed, and so thoroughly is the ground covered that the outline might well serve as a basis for instruction in the regular library school course, and offers many suggestions to teachers, mothers, study clubs, and all those who are interested in the extension of the knowledge of good children's books.

The arrangement is simple and logical, the directions for use clear, and many references connecting separated material add to the convenience and ease in using the book.

The course is planned in 13 lesson-periods of 45 minutes or an hour in length. If the time can be afforded, it is advised that 24 lessons be given, each lesson-talk period being supplemented by another lesson given entirely to reports and discussion.

The course, briefly, is as follows: Lesson 1. The child and the book, discussing the value of the reading habit, sources of supply for children's books, kinds of books children care for at certain ages, differences in taste in boys and girls. Lesson 2. History of children's literature, dealing with books written for children, books written for adults interesting to children, and books about children interesting chiefly to adults. Lessons 3-11 are devoted to the study of various classes of children's books. Lesson 12 consists of the comparative study of some good lists of children's books. Lesson 13 is a review, taking the form of a written exercise which calls for the reproduction of ideas gained from the teacher's talks, class discussions, home work and reading, and which tests the student's power to apply these ideas practically in class exercise in the selection of children's books, in interesting children in books, in the general guidance and supervision of children's reading.

Each lesson is developed very fully, with notes to the teacher on her preparation for the lesson, a list of selections from books and periodicals bearing directly on the subject, and a very admirable outline for the presentation of the material to the class. These lesson outlines embody the best thought of to-day on the various subjects treated, and are crammed full of suggestive ideas. There are also notes in regard to the home work to be assigned to students; and each lesson, except the first, has a note to the teacher on how to conduct the report on home work done by the students on the preceding lesson.

To illustrate the careful attention to essential points in working out each lesson, it might be of interest to give here a condensation of the outline for the lesson on Fables, Fairy tales, Myths and legends. The lesson plan is as follows:

(a) Classes defined and differentiated. (1) Myths; (2) Fairy tales; (3) Fables; (4) Legends; (5) Folk-lore.

(b) Appeal to the child. Many are suggested, such as fondness for animals, sense of justice, love of mystery, fondness for disguises and masquerading and passion for roving, love of variety, movement and color, love of adventure and instinct for hero worship.

(c) Value in child's development. Some of the thoughts suggested are development of the imagination; transportation into a wholesome world of thought; giving the idea of other values in life than the useful and practical (not every good thing can be bought and sold); teaching the difference between right and wrong on broad lines; giving him a sense of kinship with the animal world; increasing his sensitiveness to beauty and awakening his awe

and reverence; equipping him with information of value in later study of literature, art, music, drama, etc.; crystallizing childish ideals of courage, gentleness, unselfishness, etc.

(d) Age of appeal. Brief consideration of the different ages of the child, and to which each class on imaginative literature makes its particular appeal.

(e) Methods of interesting children.

(f) Principles of selection.

The home work assigned was the reading of certain books to be reported on at the next lesson, as follows:

(1) Why is Pyle's "Merry adventures of Robin Hood" attractive to children? Its ethical influence. Does it promote the gang spirit?

(2) Compare the two versions of the Greek myth concerned with the adventures of Perseus, as found in Kingsley's "Greek heroes" and Hawthorne's "Wonder book," to show the difference in style of telling.

(3) Compare a Greek and a Scandinavian myth to show the difference in quality.

(4) Compare the versions of Cinderella in Grimm and Perrault to show the difference between an unpolished folk tale and one which has been put into good literary form.

Following the lesson outlines is a series of 22 multigraphs for distribution to the students.

(1) is an outline of the course.

(2) is a classified list of 144 good books for young people, the grouping corresponding to the classes of books taken up in the lessons.

(3) is a list of books for the teacher's required reading, including a few references for students.

(4) is a form for a book note.

(5-11) are tests for the different classes of children's books.

(12) is a list of books to be used as substitutes for dime novels.

(13) is a list of stories about children interesting chiefly to adults.

(14-20) are suggested lists of books for children's reading, good editions of children's classics, etc.

(21) is a list of some good bibliographies of children's books.

(22) is a list of questions on the lists of children's books.

It seems quite incredible that so much of value could have been compressed within the limits of a 134-page pamphlet. As a manual for those who wish to teach the subject, as a mine of information and suggestion to all interested in the subject, this pamphlet is most heartily commended. JULIA A. HOPKINS.

JOHNSTON, W. Dawson, and Mudge, Isadore G. Special collections in libraries in the United States. Wash., Gov. Pr. Off., 1912. 140 p. O. gratis.

This valuable bulletin is, as is stated in the foreword, virtually a new edition of the "Special collections in American libraries," by W. C. Lane and C. K. Bolton, published in 1892. This new list is based on information secured

first in 1908. Librarians were asked to describe collections of unusual value or of interest primarily because of their history and associations, and unique copies of any book, including also the number of volumes and pamphlets and references to lists or printed descriptive catalogs or articles. Collections acquired *en bloc* were to include name of collector and date of acquisition. This covers roughly the information contained in the present bulletin, except that as far as possible matter has been brought down to date.

The arrangement is under subject, with 20 main divisions, subdivided into smaller groups, which are in some cases still further divided. There is no apparent order of subject, the D.C. not being used. The largest class is that of history, with 30 pages; then come theology, with 22, language and literature with 19, science with 9, social science with 6, general collections with 6, agriculture and education with 3 each, and the other subjects being of one or two pages.

The collections are usually those found in the federal, public, college and university libraries, and the special library as such does not seem to have been fully included.

Under the divisions, the libraries are generally arranged by the importance of their particular collection, though this course has not always been followed. The material seems to have been included without much general editing and in the shape sent in by the libraries, though the preface notes many omissions from the returns received.

The preface notes also its obligations to Dr. Rockwell, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, for editing the chapter on theological collections; and other sections were submitted to experts on special subjects, adding much of value to the list.

As a basis for union catalogs, and generally for the inter-library loan service and coordination among libraries, this bulletin is most important and valuable, and it is to be hoped that the new edition will provide still further information and show greater cooperation on the part of libraries throughout the country.

UNITED STATES (THE) CATALOG; books in print Jan. 1, 1912; entries under author, subject, and title in one alphabet, with particulars of binding, price, date and publisher; ed. by Marion E. Potter and others. 3d ed. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co. 2837 p. F. hf. leath., \$36.

"Books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand are the most useful, after all," said Dr. Johnson; but he had never heard of the United States Catalog. If he was to peer into that wonderful volume, what do you suppose he would do? I am sure he would turn, with excusable vanity, at once to the entry Johnson. There he would see a long list of his works—would admire the accurate bibliographical notations, would perhaps puzzle over the Library of Congress numbers, would marvel at the wide range in



prices set on his books, and then, I am sure, he would forever retract his statement about the little book as being "the most useful, after all." For few volumes are now made larger than the new United States Catalog—the amount of typesetting is slightly more than in Webster's New International Dictionary—and no book of recent times will be more useful. No, Dr. Johnson is all wrong for once. You couldn't carry the new catalog to the fire for perusal, and you couldn't hold it readily in your hand; but, in spite of this, it is "most useful, after all." But it is more than a large volume—it is pleasing to the eye, well printed, and, best of all, splendidly bound. As book-making, it is commendable work. Opening the ponderous tome—and, in spite of its size, it opens readily—one is impressed with the amount of labor and patience which must have gone into the preparation of such a book. Editorial work on it has been in progress for the past three years, during a large part of which time a staff of fifteen or twenty expert indexers have given full time to its preparation. All the material collected during the last fourteen years for the Cumulative Book Index formed but a beginning. Not a single author's name was left unchallenged; names and dates were all verified; over three thousand publishers were consulted, to say nothing of authors, editors and librarians without number. And think of the proofreading of such a work! The Library of Congress numbers were, moreover, all subjected to a second proofreading.

The inclusiveness of the work makes it of great value to any library, especially to one in the throes of recataloging. For in addition to listing books of American publishers, there are the university publications, those of societies, state publications, and those of the United States government. The inclusion of the government publications alone makes the catalog of permanent value as a work of reference. Books published since 1906, but now out of print, are listed, but so indicated. This piece of thoughtfulness will save many a dispute between the librarian and the bookseller. A directory of publishers rounds out the 2837-page book.

But this is enough to give some idea of the careful and thorough manner in which the undertaking has been carried through to a successful termination. In these days of revised editions, not revised beyond the title page, and new editions, new only in parts, it is really refreshing to find a great work like this thoroughly and painstakingly done, an achievement of which the H. W. Wilson Company may well be proud. Librarians, booksellers and all who use books will find it an absolute necessity. And when compared with twenty-five or thirty of the kind of novels now appearing, how cheap it is in price! Surely every library can afford to have it. In fact, no library can afford to be without it.

FREDERICK WARREN JENKINS.

## Periodical and other Literature

*A. L. A. Bulletin*, July, contains the papers and proceedings of the Ottawa conference, with index (370 p.).

*Bindery Talk*, September-October, includes "Acid-free leather," and "On various processes of sewing."

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, October, includes an index of fairy tales, compiled by Miss R. W. Haight; Part II. of some Latin abbreviations and terms used in book catalogs and bibliographies, by F. K. Walter.

*Chicago Public Library Bulletin*, November, contains lists of recent biographies, of books on the opera, of Christmas stories, and of cheerful books.

*Facts for Farmers*, issued monthly by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, contains in its September number a short list of books for the farm home, with annotations.

*Michigan Libraries* will be discontinued after January 1. The quarterly *Bulletin* of the Michigan State Library will furnish Michigan commission and association notes.

*Nashville Banner*, October 12, contains an interesting summary of the work carried on by the Tennessee Free Library Commission, as written by Mrs. P. W. Kelley, secretary.

*Newarker*, October, includes "The Newark Lincoln," "Literary hypocrisy," "The Meadow proposition."

*Public Libraries*, November, has "Literature and life," by Dr. J. B. Angell; conclusion of "The contribution of library science to efficiency in modern business," by Louise B. Krause; "Books and democracy," by W. F. Seward; "The library as a civic and social center" (Homestead, Pa.), by W. F. Stevens; "Departmental libraries," by C. R. Clawson; "How advertising would make each free library an educational center," by H. I. Martin.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, September-October, is largely devoted to articles on appropriations, budgets and business methods. These include "Presenting the financial needs of the library," by M. S. Dudgeon; "The trustee's responsibility for the library income," by Miss L. E. Stearns; "The financial responsibility of the librarian," by Ethel F. McCollough; a symposium on "Appropriations," and one on "Business administration"; and "The card index of the library."

### ENGLISH

*Aberdeen University Library Bulletin*, October, includes "Arcades Ambo: J. F., R. W. (John Fyfe and Robert Walker)," by Wm. Keith Leask; "The library catalogue of 1873-84," by Stephen Ree; a list of former librarians and assistants; "Printed catalogues of Scottish University libraries," and "Catalogue of the Taylor collection."



*Librarian*, November, contains "Staff exchanges in public libraries."

*Library*, October, has "Did Sir Roger Williams write the Marprelate tracts?" by William Pierce and R. B. McKerrow; "Recent foreign literature," by Elizabeth Lee; "On the study of Icelandic," by J. Sephton; "Some early booksellers and their customers," by H. R. Plomer; "Robert Copland and Pierre Gringoire," by W. E. A. Axon; and "The reserved books from the king's library."

*Library Assistant*, November, includes "Books: their use and abuse," by Rev. W. R. Inge; "Staff interchange: an inaugural address," by Ernest Male.

*Library Association Record*, October, contains the presidential address of F. J. Leslie at the L. A. U. K. meeting; "The place of bibliography in education," by H. R. Tedder; "The statistics of the printed literature of the world, and the need for an official record of British publications," by W. E. A. Axon.

*Library World*, October, includes "A British library itinerary," by J. D. Brown; "Middlesbrough Public Library"; and the conclusion of "The card catalog," by W. C. B. Sayers and J. D. Stewart, which is to be republished with additional matter.

#### FOREIGN

*Allgemeine Buchhändlerzeitung*, Oct. 17, contains a brief article (historical) on the Bibliothèque Nationale, by Paul Martell.

*De Boekzaal*, September-October, includes "Four books by H. P. Berlage," by Clara Engelen; "The Easter excursion of the Library Assistants' Association to Paris"; and "The first Berlin children's room," by D. Smit.

*Het Boek* (second series of the *Tijdschrift voor Boek- en Bibliotheekwezen*) for January: "Miniatures of John van Deventer," by Dr. Titus Brandsma; "Some 20th century sermons against superstition," by T. P. Sevensma; "The Elseviers of Leyden and their foreman, P. Hermskerk," by J. W. Enschedé.

February: "The last Catholic rectors of Amsterdam and their *carmina*," by Dr. C. P. Burger, Jr.; "t'Vennaecck der ieuight," by F. B. Hetteema (continued in March and May).

March: "A nearly forbidden book," by W. P. C. Knuttel; rules for alphabetic catalog.

April: "Birth-year of William Bartjens," by E. Wiersum; "A literary joke misunderstood for 3 centuries," by C. P. Burger, Jr.; "Some notes concerning the Amsterdam printer, Doen Pieterszoon," by H. A. Poelman.

May: "William Bartjens," by C. P. Burger, Jr. (continued in June and July); "Concerning l'Observatoire Hollandois," by T. P. Sevensma.

June: "An elegy on Frans van Ravelingen de Jonge," by J. H. Ganus, Jr.

July: "An unknown Antwerp newspaper of the 18th century," by Edw. Poffé; "A Dutch manual of printing of 1761," by J. W. Enschedé.

October: "With the portrait of G. Van Rijn"; "Netherland bibliography, 1500-1540," by Walter Nijhoff; "A Dutch world map from the first half of the 16th century," by C. P. Burger, Jr.

*Zeitschrift des Österreichischen Verein für Bibliothekswesen*, October, contains "The master book of the Olmützer library," by W. Müller; "Training of the scientific librarian," by Ferdinand Eichler; "Library assistants' employment," by F. A. Mayer; and "The union catalog."

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, October, includes a report on the lectures in library economy at the Berlin Royal Library by Georg Schneider; on the establishment of a German library in Leipzig (*see*); a list of Strassburg incunabula, by J. V. Scholderer; on the records of the German students, lawyers and artists in Padua, by Herman Fitting; on a newspaper curiosity from the beginning of the past century, by J. v. Gruner.

#### SEPARATE ARTICLES

##### ADVERTISING.

Advertising in street cars. Lois A. Spencer, *Wis. Lib. B.*, Jl.-Au., '12, p. 133-4.

The Menominee, Mich., Spies Public Library has borrowed advertising space in the street cars, putting the name of the firm lending the space on its cards. Three forms of advertisement are used. Each firm lends space for a week, and there are two-week intervals between the cards. Rubber stamping the firm's name saves expense.

##### ADVERTISING.

How advertising would make each free library an educational center. H. I. Martin, *Pub. Lib. N.*, '12, p. 364-65.

Believes that if the question of free education along specific lines through advertising library books as by live newspaper publicity were brought to the attention of young men and women, and definite courses outlined, borrowers could be materially increased. Article instances an advertisement, and quotes a trustee's letter favoring the plan.

##### CATALOGING RULES.

Cataloging rules on cards. *Wis. Lib. B.*, Au, 12, p. 126-28.

Revised code compiled by Miss Turvill and used in the Wisconsin Library School. A compilation from previous codes, criticised by library schools. In card form, a rule to a card, followed by samples, with the exact heading at top for filing. For instructional purposes cards have been numbered. Printed by Democrat Printing Co., Madison, \$2.50.

## CIVIC AND SOCIAL CENTER.

The library as a civic and social center. Illustrated by the Homestead (Pa.) Library. W. F. Stevens. *Pub. Lib. N.*, '12, p. 362.

Most of the literary and club work has a bearing on the social center idea. There are 30 clubs, with over 1200 members. Fiction read in the library is 47.8%, and it is altogether probable that the club reading keeps this percentage low. Libraries are supplied to clubs, and frequently changed.

## DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.

Departmental libraries. Cortez R. Clawson. *Pub. Lib. N.*, '12, p. 363-64.

At the time of reorganization, two years ago, libraries were established in 16 departments of Alfred University, aggregating about 6000 volumes. Each department has its own card catalog, and every book on the campus is also cataloged in the main library, each department having special colored cards. The librarian formulated the rules for the management of these libraries and has supervision over them. This arrangement has not lessened the use of the general library. Books thought too technical for the general library are purchased by the professors and placed in their private collections, classified and cataloged with the university books. Money available should be divided equitably among the department libraries.

## LIBRARIAN.

The status and training of the public librarian. W. O. Carson. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*, Ap., '12, p. 106-114.

The four great factors which go to make up the qualified librarian—natural ability, education, professional training and experience—are commented on, and the subjects, as embraced in a library training course, bibliographical, administrative and technical, are discussed under those headings. The library schools are then taken up, and the system of appointment of assistants in the London (Can.) P. L., and the method of training explained. This leads to a discussion of the library training problem in Ontario.

## LITERATURE

Literature and life. J. B. Angell. *Pub. Lib. N.*, '12, p. 355-57.

Address at the dedication of the Harper Memorial Library, Chicago University. Refers to the marked contrast in the attitude toward learning in the days still within memory and to-day—in no respect more marked than in the equipment and administration of libraries. This is because of the appreciation of the relation of literature to life, bringing not only the life of the nations of great writers who have preserved, but also their own personality as they glorify the life of men and nations by their own imagination and interpretation.

## SOCIAL SERVICE.

The gospel of social service. Hon. J. B. Winslow. *Wis. Lib. B.*, Jl.-Au., '12, p. 119-26.

Address to library school graduates. The library has an opportunity to do much good or much ill in the modern educational movement. Education, making everyone think, will bring changes making for more direct rule of the people; the problems of the great city, the problem of wealth, call for solution. In all these, the library can help by teaching citizens to read and think.

## TRUSTEES' DUTY

Duties and opportunities of library trustees. Alice G. Chandler. *Mass. Lib. B.*, O., '12, p. 106-116.

Duties of a trustee in the smaller towns, where no expert librarian can be had. The trustee must see that the building is in proper repair, attractive comfortable to the librarian. In building a new library, the commission's aid should be sought and volunteer work in the town ought to be forthcoming. In choice of librarian, good nature is a prime requisite. Instruction can be secured from the commission. Experiments as in longer loan to those living out of the village should be freely tried. In book selection, the help of the commission may also be sought. Beware of the book agent. Coöperation and aid from the townspeople, collection of historical material, inter-library visits, and adequate incomes are urged.

## Notes and News

CLASSICAL RUBBISH.—Under the heading "Literary hypocrisy," Mr. Dana, in the October *Newarker*, explains his paragraph on "Literary superstitions" (in answer to the *Dial's* "damning"): "What I said was that much literary talk is mere pretense; that we learn in school about the great books; that when we get out of school we do not read them; that we then have a little feeling of guilt because we think we ought to read them; but that we are wrong in having this feeling of guilt, for we ought not to read them if we do not really like them." And again: "The truth is, as I tried very briefly—and hence, perhaps, very bluntly—to suggest, that for every man the book of power is that book that, first, gives him pleasure; next, informs him; next, sets him to thinking; and next, sets him to doing."

EARLY AMERICAN FICTION, a bibliography, 1774-1830, is to be republished in an edition of 150 copies by Oscar Wegelin.

HELPING SCHOOL CHILDREN is the title of a book by Elsa Denison, just published, containing much valuable information. About three pages are devoted to library and school coöperation, the main references being to the *Newarker* and New York Libraries.

**NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS.** It is proposed that the normal school librarians of the middle west meet in Chicago at the time of the A. L. A. mid-winter meetings there early in January, and Jan. 2 and 3 are suggested. This possibility has been the subject of correspondence between Miss Delia Ovit, of the Wisconsin State Normal School, and Mr. W. H. Kerr, of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, and the latter will receive suggestions as to topics for discussion.

**PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.** The 17th annual report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, submitted to the N. Y. Legislature March 28, 1912, includes as appendix the first instalment of New York City records, hitherto unpublished—"Minutes of the Common Council," 1784-1785. The report urges the necessity of a New York City archivist, and notes the transfer of the office of the state historian to the Education Department and the formal institution of the Modern Historic Records Society, Dec. 9, 1911. The addresses at the dedication of the N. Y. Public Library are included.

**Ohio.** The effect of the so-called "Smith law," passed May 31, 1911, by the General Assembly, providing, practically, that the tax rate in all the taxing districts shall be one per cent. flat on all kinds of property, which is reported to have crippled the public school system, has been to reduce the income of public libraries in Ohio in many cases and to make the obtaining of a tax levy for new libraries very difficult. Miss Downey, until recently state organizer, reported to the state association that "the new law in no way hindered the establishment of tax-supported libraries last year. More towns made the levy than ever before in the history of the state in the same length of time. A reaction came this year, however," with the result noted. The Cincinnati Public Library has been treated as generously as possible under the new law.

**Michigan.** The summer enrollment of the library course in the Ferris Industrial Schools was 103; that in the Western State Normal 26, and in the Northern State Normal 16.

**Boston Public Library** has issued Vol. II., Part IV. Panzeron-Rossini, of the "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music." (433-576 p.)

**Denver Public Library.** The cornerstone of the H. J. Warren Memorial branch library was laid Oct. 24.

**Detroit Public Library Board,** which is erecting eight branch libraries out of the Carnegie fund, has named the largest and finest of them the Henry Munson Utley Library.

**District of Columbia Public Library** has recently had an exhibition showing the diverse services rendered by the library to the public schools, illustrating work done from kindergarten through the high school. This includes

the school duplicate collection, special children's books, collections of recommended and vicious and mediocre books, lists and indexes for study work, coöperation with associations, story telling, debate material, professional material, pictures, stereopticon, and methods of bookbinding and repairing.

**Grand Rapids Public Library** again had an exhibition at the Michigan Land and Apple Show, Nov. 12-16, emphasizing the resources of the library on subjects of agriculture, poultry, etc.

**Lancaster County (Neb.) Library Association** was formed in 1912 for the purpose of establishing a county library. At the general election, Nov. 5, this object was placed before the voters and was carried by 32 votes.

**Library of Congress.** The Library of the Monetary Commission is now housed in the Library of Congress. An important section of it, consisting of the books most useful, has been placed in the Senate Reading Room itself, where the books will be directly accessible to those who had been in familiar contact with the collection before its transfer.

**Louisville Free Public Library** took part in the Child Welfare Exhibit held in Louisville Nov. 21-30. The library arranged to show an ideal children's room. The shelving and furniture for the use of this room was made by the Library Bureau. It showed the proper height of shelving, both round and square tables, three sizes of chairs, display racks for new books, magazines, etc., catalog cabinet, bulletin boards, etc. Five hundred volumes were selected as a model collection. Members of the library staff were in charge and the form of charging and receiving books was explained. Arrangements were also made for a story hour daily. A bibliography of books in the library on child welfare was distributed during the exhibit.

**Memphis, Tenn., Goodwyn Institute Library.** A little year book, 1912-1913, of the institute notes in general the work of the library and its special collections of scientific and technical literature.

**N. Y. Public Library.** The Prints Division has arranged an exhibition of engraved portraits of Washington, to be on view during November-April.

**New York State Library.** The third edition of the register of the N. Y. State Library School, Jan. 5, 1887-Dec. 31, 1911, has been published.

—The annual selection of "Best books" (1911) has been issued, and contains the annotated 250 books recommended to the public libraries of the state (65 p.).

**Omaha Public Library** has just issued "A novel catechism"; "Music, a partial outline for those who love music, but do not understand it"; and "The wealth of South America," a list.

*Philadelphia Free Library* opened the Southwark Branch, at 5th and Ellsworth streets, with a reception on Thursday evening, Nov. 14. It is situated in the foreign quarter of the city.

*Philippine Library* begins, with September, the issue of a monthly bulletin, to contain accessions and special lists. This first number includes also the law creating the library, and Part I. of works relating to the study of bibliography of the Philippine Islands in the Filipiniana Division.

*Rochester Public Library's* first branch, located on the first floor of one of the buildings in what is known as Exposition Park, was formally opened Nov. 8, when brief addresses were made, including Mr. Yust's brief sketch of the history of the library. The rooms had, however, been thrown open at the time of the recent Rochester industrial exposition, presenting an excellent opportunity to advertise the library. Most of the furniture and shelving had been installed and several thousand books were on the shelves. The circulation of books was begun Oct. 9, and by Oct. 19, 853 borrowers had already been registered.

*Toronto Public Library.* The cataloging department has issued "A list of books printed in languages other than English, which may be found in the central circulating library"—French, German, Italian, Spanish, Yiddish and Hebrew, and miscellaneous. (42 p.) The *October Bulletin* notes that Toronto is the first city in Canada to have a municipal reference library (in the City Hall), the first year's use being 5000 books consulted.

*University of Michigan Library, 1905-1912,* is the title of a 19-page pamphlet just issued, being a brief review of the library as written by Mr. Koch.

#### ENGLISH

*Manchester, Eng., John Rylands Library* has issued "A brief historical description of the library and its contents [61 p.], with illustrated catalogue of a selection of manuscripts and printed books exhibited in the main library." (143 p., illus., 6d.)

#### FOREIGN

GERMAN LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION MEETING. —The following officers were elected for the German Librarians' Association: President, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, of Munich; vice-president, Ippel, of Berlin; secretary, Hilsenbeck, of Munich; treasurer, Philipp, of Munich. The present membership of the association is 457, the net gain of the year being 49. Of the total library membership, 30 are no longer holding positions, while 427 are active in 117 libraries in 73 places.

*Holland* has now definitely arranged for a "Dutch association of librarians and library assistants" at a recent meeting held in Utrecht. Its purpose, as stated in the *Nieuwsblad voor den boekhandel*, is the federal regulation of

public libraries, meetings, and the gathering of information on the proposed collection of all Dutch publications in a trade-library.

*Amsterdam.* It is proposed to establish a public music library, and a committee has been appointed to study the question.

*Mainz.* The city library has moved into its new building.

*Rome.* As a result of the 10th International History of Art Congress, Miss Henriette Hertz has presented a Bibliotheca Hertiana, which will specialize in renaissance and baroque. It will be housed in the Palazzo Zuccari.

### Librarians

ANDERTON, Basil, librarian of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library, has just sent us "a charming gift book," "Idylls of the year," of which he is author.

BATES, Albert Carlos, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, and Miss Alice Morgan Crocker, head cataloger, and for the year 1911-12 acting assistant librarian of the Hartford Public Library, were married in Hartford on October 19. Miss Crocker, after several years' experience in all departments of the library, took the Albany summer course in 1901.

BOSTWICK, A. E., has been elected president of the City Club of St. Louis.

CAPECELATRO, Cardinal Alphonso, "librarian of the Holy Roman Church," died November 4. He was one of the most distinguished scholars of the Sacred College.

FLETCHER, Robert, principal assistant librarian in the library of the Surgeon-General of the War Department, died, November 8, at Washington, having served 36 years in the library. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1823, graduated from the Royal Academy of Surgeons in England in 1844, and came to America shortly thereafter. Dr. Fletcher was an associate fellow of the College of Physicians, in Philadelphia, and was co-editor with Dr. Billings of the *Index Medicus* when first published by F. Leypoldt, of which he continued to be editor.

FLOWER, Gretchen, Wisconsin, '10, has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Superior Public Library. Miss Flower goes to the library of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. She is succeeded at Superior by Miss Bertha Bergold, Wis., '11, who has been connected with the public library of Springfield, Ill., for the past 5 years.

FORTESCUE, George Knottesford. Book lovers the world over experience a common loss in the death of George Knottesford Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum since 1899, and connected with the Museum library for forty-two years. He was born in 1847, educated at Harlow



College, and appointed assistant in the library in 1870. In 1884 he was made superintendent of the reading room, and in 1890 assistant Keeper of Printed Books. In 1901 he was president of the Library Association of the United Kingdom. Bibliographically, he is best known for his subject index to the Museum library, published in three volumes, 1880-1890.

HOWARD, James Quay, since 1897 the head of the reference department, Library of Congress, died Nov. 15, in Washington. He was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1837, graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University and Marietta College, was admitted to the bar in 1860, was at one time U. S. consul; editor *Ohio State Journal*, 1867-71; chief U. S. Appraiser, N. Y., 1879-83; and editorial writer for various newspapers. He wrote the first published biography of Lincoln, and was one of the foremost of Hamiltonian scholars.

ILES, George, is the author of "Leading American Inventors," just published.

IRWIN, Jennie S., for the last 25 years first assistant librarian of the Mt. Vernon Public Library, died Nov. 8 at the age of 56.

JOSELYN, Lloyd W., has been appointed librarian of the Jacksonville, Florida, Public Library, to succeed Mr. Wheeler. He attended Brown University, 1903-1907, and has been in library work since 1903. He was appointed assistant librarian at Brown University 1908-11, and became librarian of the University Club of Chicago in February, 1911.

KELLEY, Helen T., after 26 years of service in the Detroit Public Library, for 16 years of which she has been chief of the circulation department, has resigned on account of ill health. Miss Helen M. Ward, librarian of the Scripps Branch, has been appointed her successor.

LEACH, Camilla. After fifteen years of devoted service, for eleven years as librarian and more recently as reference librarian, of the University of Oregon, Miss Camilla Leach has resigned to retire Oct. 1 from active library work.

MCCLAINE, Mrs. Mabel Eaton, Simmons, '08, was appointed recently to a position in the library of the University of Oregon.

MILLER, Arthur William Kaye, has been appointed by the trustees of the British Museum to be keeper of printed books, Mr. W. B. Squire is to be assistant keeper.

O'BRIEN, Margaret A., has resigned her post of assistant librarian of the Omaha Public Library after 28 years of service, having taken up her duties Jan. 26, 1885. She intends opening a bookstore in Kent, Wash., not far from Seattle, where she has purchased three acres. The Library Board have presented Miss O'Brien with a check of \$1600 as partial recognition of her services and have passed this resolution: "That the Board accept with regret the resignation of Miss Margaret O'Brien

and desire to express in their record their high estimation of her personal character, also great appreciation of her long continued services in the Omaha Public Library."

PERRY, Alfred Tyler, president of Marietta College, Ohio, and for nine years before 1900 librarian and member of the Hartford Theological Seminary, died Oct. 18. He was born Aug. 18, 1859, at Geneseo, Ill.

POLLARD, Annie V., has left the Louisville Free Public Library, after many years of library service in Louisville. She was assistant librarian under Mr. Yust, and then acting head. She is to make her home in California.

SETTLE, George Thomas, has been elected librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, to succeed William F. Yust. Mr. Settle has been head of the order and accession department since the library's organization in 1905, and acting assistant librarian since Mr. Yust's resignation in April, 1912. For 18 years previous to that time he was with John P. Morton & Co., one of the most important book stores in the country.

SMITH, Ella Louise, succeeds Miss Downey as library organizer of Ohio.

STEINER, Bernard C., librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, and Miss Ethel S. Mulligan, daughter of Mrs. John Mulligan, of Yonkers, were married in St. John's Episcopal Church in Yonkers, Nov. 7.

STROHM, Adam J., who came from the Trenton Public Library late in 1911 to take the post of assistant librarian in the Detroit Public Library, has succeeded Mr. Utley as the active head. Mr. Strohm is a graduate of Upsala University, Sweden, and has his B.L.S. from the Illinois Library School. For ten years he was librarian at Trenton.

TAPPERT, Katherine, Pratt, '10, has resigned the librarianship of the public library, New Rochelle, N. Y., to accept the position of head of the circulating department in the public library, Davenport, Ia.

UTLEY, Henry M., for upwards of 27 years librarian of the Detroit Public Library, has asked to be relieved from active management of the library. He has been made librarian emeritus. After graduation from the University of Michigan in 1861, he began newspaper work in Detroit, was secretary of the Board of Education, 1881-5, and became city librarian in 1885. He was president of the A. L. A., 1894-5.

WEITENKAMPF, F., chief of the art and prints division of the N. Y. Public Library, is the author of "American graphic art" (372 p.), just published by Henry Holt & Co.

WILEY, Stella L., Pratt, '07, librarian of the Stewart Library, Grinnell, Ia., has been appointed librarian of the public library at Hibbing, Minn., succeeding Miss Margaret Palmer, Pratt, '05.



WILKINSON, Mary S., Pittsburgh, '11, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Superior Public Library, to accept a similar position in the Crunden Branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

WRIGHT, Purd B., has been reappointed librarian of the Kansas City Public Library. Although he has still to be lenient with himself, Mr. Wright's health has so far improved as to permit his taking the working oar again.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Carthage, N. Y.* The free library received recently \$600 from William E. Kibbe, of Princeton, Kansas, a former resident of Carthage. This money is to be applied on the building fund. The library is now two years old, is in prosperous condition, with money ahead for running expenses and already \$700 in a building fund.

*Fox Lake, Wis.* Mr. C. H. Eggleston has donated \$500 for furnishing the new rooms of the public library. The new quarters have been given rent free for five years.

*Hartford, Conn.* Trinity College is to have a new library and administration building, the cost of which has been roughly estimated at \$150,000, through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan. Benjamin W. Morris, of the class of 1883, has been selected as architect. The plans will be drawn as soon as possible, and it is expected that active work on its erection will start early in the spring.

*Indianapolis, Ind.* A paragraph in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL, reporting a recent gift by James Whitcomb Riley to the Indianapolis Public Library, proves apparently a newspaper echo of his actual gift of land, valued at \$125,000, as a site for the proposed new library building, made in July, 1911. This munificent gift is a tribute from literature to the library which deserves the heartiest recognition.

*Mitchellville, Ia.*, has received \$500 through the will of Cora V. Pinney toward a fund for a library and club room.

*Monroe, Wis.* The lot adjoining the library has been presented to the city by Edwin Ludlow, to prevent the crowding of the library. He has also contributed several hundred dollars for improving the library lecture room.

*New London, Conn.* The statement that a gift of \$100,000 had been received for a public library is incorrect, and was included in the November L. J. through error.

*South Coventry, Conn.* Henry F. Dimock has left the Library Association \$40,000, part of which is now being used in the building up of a new library in progress of erection, the rest being set aside for maintenance. The association has changed its name to the Booth-Dimock Memorial Library, Inc.

### Library Reports

*Calumet, Mich. C. & H. Mng. Co. P. L.* Mrs. M. F. Grierson, lbn. (Rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 2321; total 35,367 (pictures 10,962). Registration 9395. Circulation 164,208 (pictures 10,710). Attendance, story hour, 1576. Readers 73,972.

*Cambridge (Mass.) P. L.* C. W. Ayer, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Mr. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 4432; total 95,534. Circulation 303,433. Salaries \$16,375; books \$5447, including the two branches.

The cause of the loss of 10,883 in circulation has been due to an insufficient appropriation for purchase of new and popular books. The circulation of fiction is 56 per cent. Special lists for the monthly bulletin began in April, 1911.

*Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L.* Margaret Dunlap, lbn. (8th rpt.—year to S. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 1273; total 22,671. Total registration 6985. Circulation 75,477. Two floors of stacks were erected at \$2300, which made possible a room for use of government publications. The increased demand for library privileges from those residing in the county, especially from teachers and pupils, has led to a plan for a "rural library department." The publication of lists has greatly increased the circulation of non-fiction books. The county appropriation of \$5000 has made possible this year the opening of small libraries in the county schools.

*Cleveland, O. Adelbert College L.* G. F. Strong, lbn. (Rpt.—year to Ap. 30, 1912.) Accessions 3851; total 75,702. Use, 4113 v. for home use; 3229 for over-night use. Average use of reference room, daily, 145. A special collection, the library of research in government, has been formed under the supervision of the political science department. Coöperation with the College for Women has been advanced by the adoption of nearly identical cataloging rules. About 90 per cent. of the freshmen make some use of the reference room, 95 per cent. sophomores, and 96 per cent. juniors. Salaries \$5110; student assistance \$536; books \$3545.

*Madison, Wis., State Historical L.* R. G. Thwaites, supt. Accessions 10,981 titles; total 352,187. The several private funds of the society now aggregate \$68,906.59, a gain in 12 months of \$2,793.78. The year's work in the several departments of the library showed marked improvements in ordering, accessioning and cataloging methods and in general public conveniences, but there is an inadequate number of assistants, owing to lack of funds. The activities of the museum are increasing, and its field is being broadened and strengthened. The recently published new edition of the newspaper catalog shows 22,000 bound volumes of newspaper files in the library, covering almost every civilized country. The northwest book-stack wing is now in course of construction.

*Mattoon (Ill.) P. L.* Blanche Gray, lbn. Accessions 308; total 8042. Circulation 43,660. Registration 505. Expenditures \$2462.42.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* C. E. McLenegan, lbn. (34th rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 17,866; total 237,736. Circulation 1,366,991. Registration 19,683; total 286,836. Receipts \$176,455; expenditures \$142,942 (for 17 months) (salaries \$69,738; books \$19,212; binding \$1855; furniture \$6057; 7 branches \$24,531).

This report covers 16 months, of which about 13 months have been under Mr. McLenegan's administration. A classified service has been established on a plan followed in the high schools of the city. Recommendation is made for the formation of a training class, where applicants "can be tested by apprentice service for those personal qualities that are sought. After the training has covered the subjects of the examination, the civil service examination can be held. This method would secure candidates reasonably prepared, and whose personality would be known." A municipal reference library as a branch is now placed in the City Hall, receiving an annual appropriation of \$5000. In noting the need of more branches and the careful consideration of future policy, the report gives figures showing the cost of circulating each volume:

South Division Branch.....	\$ .02286
Bay View Branch.....	.02631
East Side Branch.....	.04133
Third Street Branch.....	.02185
North Avenue Branch.....	.02628
Lisbon Avenue Branch.....	.02198

"These figures reveal the surprising fact that the cost of circulation at our most expensive branch is near the minimum; and that the cost at the least expensive branch is at the maximum. If any fact is to be drawn from these figures it is that it costs no more to distribute books from a fine and well-equipped building than from a poor and ill-equipped one. It is plain, therefore, that if the money can be had, the fine building is not a luxury. The fine building seems to act as a magnet to draw readers to the library, and to make many more readers than would be the case were the building less attractive and less convenient. If it were not for the much greater circulation in a fine, well-appointed branch, the additional cost of such a branch would be prohibitive."

As a means of counteracting outside attractions, it is suggested that stereopticon lectures, more story hours and clubs be offered to draw the children to the library. Systematic teaching of school children in the use of the library is urged. A collection of trade catalogs was begun in the science room. This department notes "the unfortunate idea that libraries are the exclusive property of the people who work with their hands." Suggestion is made for a series of talks giving instruction on books of the various occupations.

*Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum.* Richard Bliss, lbn. (28th rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 909; total 55,100. Circulation 12,302. There has been a gradual decrease of 2000 in circulation, difficult to explain, unless, possibly, "the increase of out-door attractions and the general prevalence of periodical reading"

is a cause. The resignation of Mrs. Bliss as cataloger, after 23 years of excellent service, is noted.

*N. Y. (N. Y.) School of Philanthropy L.* F. W. Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—year to S. 30, 1912.) Accessions 1588; total 10,000. Circulation 7720. Consultation 17,660. Registrations 521. The gain in circulation over the previous year was 73 per cent. Inventory, May, 1912, showed but 10 books missing. Seven bibliographical bulletins were printed during the year; 20,000 cards were typewritten for the catalog.

*Oakland (Cal.) F. L.* C. S. Greene, lbn. (34th rpt.—year to Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 7580; total 84,834. Circulation 481,285. Registrations 7645; total 49,417. Expenditures \$95,060 (salaries \$52,963; books \$16,366; binding \$1837; rent \$4441).

The most important work undertaken is the municipal reference library, under the direction of Mrs. E. H. Overstreet. In the document department, each document is now marked with a call number, and the classification of the superintendent of documents has been adopted. Scattered documents on the same subject have been bound together, *i. e.*, "Recipes from Uncle Sam's kitchen." Picture circulation was 7547. In November, 1911, a new contract was entered into between the county and the library, appropriating \$15,000 for the year, as a result of which two new branches have already been established. Borrowers (established branches) 2164; county at large 475. Circulation (books) 36,347.

*South Omaha (Neb.) P. L.* Mrs. Grace Pinnell, lbn. (8th rpt.—year to Jl. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 208; total 8876. Circulation 43,348 (fiction 79 %). Registration 959; total 2736. Expenditures \$5782 (salaries \$2002, books \$479, binding \$185, additional ground \$1350). Story hour attendance 1822, Nov. 1-Mr. 31.

*Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc.* H. C. Wellman, lbn. (55th rpt.—year to Ap. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 5487; total 186,907. Circulation 585,412. Registrations 5433; total 30,665. Receipts \$66,017; expenditures \$64,918 (salaries \$22,836, books \$7707, binding \$2086, moving into new building, opening and cleaning \$1557).

In January the library moved into its new building, and the circulation from the main library increased nearly 20 % as a result, while the reference use has shown a much greater gain. The 185,000 volumes were moved in seven days, at a cost of \$1076. Distributing agencies now number 314. There has been close cooperation with the schools, conferences being had between the librarian and the superintendent, principals and teachers. The upper grade classes were brought to the library for instruction. The report includes addresses made at the dedication of the new building.

*Waterloo (Ia.) P. L.* Fanny Duren, lbn. (8th rpt. — 1911.) Net accessions 1762; total 19,601. Circulation 79,569. Registration 3029 (net increase 564); total 5550. Receipts \$11,974; expenditures \$9461 (salaries \$4015, books \$1518, binding \$544, insurance \$302).

## ENGLISH

*Victoria P. L.* E. La T. Armstrong, lbn. (Rpt. — 1911.) Net accessions 1649; total 28,835. Circulation 158,871 (fiction 43.9%). Registrations 9126. Salaries (professional) £3293. The Dewey classification will come into operation as soon as the new reading rooms are completed.

## Bibliography and Cataloging

AMERICA. Nijhoff, Martinus. *Choix de livres sur les indigènes de l'Amérique*. La Haye. 43 p., 12°, pap.

BIOCHEMISTRY. Dakin, H. D. *Oxidations and reductions in the animal body*. N. Y., Longmans. 8+135 p. (21 p. bibl.) 8°. (Monographs on biochemistry; ed. by R. H. A. Plimmer.) cl. bds., \$1.40.

CHILD. Holmes, Arth. *The conservation of the child; a manual of clinical psychology, presenting the examination and treatment of backward children*. Phil., Lippincott, c. 345 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. pors., 12°. (Lippincott's educational ser.; ed. by Martin G. Brumbaugh.) \$1.25.

ECHINODERMS. Coe, Wesley Roswell. *Echinoderms of Connecticut*. Hartford, Conn., Conn. State. Com. 152 p. (4 p. bibl.) il. pls. diagrs. 8°. (Conn. State Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, *Bull.*) pap., 45 c.

FINE ARTS. Virginia State L., *Bull.* A finding list of books relating to music, fine arts and photography; comp. under the direction of Earl G. Swem, assistant lbn. Richmond, Va. 268 p. 8°, pap. (No. 3.)

GARDENING. Springfield (Mass.) City L. *Books for gardeners*. 4 p. 8°, pap.

HOUSEHOLD, MODERN. Talbot, Marion, and Breckenridge, Sophonisba Preston. *The modern household*. Bost., Whitcomb & Barrows. c. 93 p. (bibls.) 12°, \$1.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Springfield (Mass.) City L. *Practical books for boys on carpentry; metalwork and forging; electrical apparatus, etc.* 4 p. 16°, pap.

JAPAN. Davis, F. Hadland. *Myths and legends of Japan; with 32 full-page il. [in color] by Evelyn Paul*. N. Y., Crowell. 20 +431 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, \$3.50.

TECHNOLOGY. A. C. McClurg. *Technical books*. Chic. 125 p. D. pap.

This well-known classified list comprises two sections: the first, a reprint of the revised list originally prepared by a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engi-

neering Education; the second, a selected cumulation of the 1908, 1909 and 1910 editions of the lists issued by the Pratt Institute Free Library, under the direction of the librarian, Mr. Edward F. Stevens. Both lists are annotated, though in this respect the Pratt Institute list seems superior to the committee's, which in many instances includes the table of contents only, and sometimes not even that. The whole is provided with an author index and a list of desirable technical periodicals. As a guide to the average librarian in the purchase of technical works, the catalog is very commendable and deserves wide circulation. W. B. G.

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6. Rochester D. L. Club. Reynolds L.

- Ja. 1-4. Mid-winter meetings, Chicago.  
Ja. 13. Penn L. Club. Widener Br., 8:30 p.m.  
Ja. 23. Mass. L. Club. Medford.  
Ja. 1 or 21. Boston Coöp. Information Bureau, annual meeting.

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